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CONTESTS OF CANDIDATES

SENATOR LOGAN DECLARES HIMSELF A GRANT MAN.

A STALWART LETTER ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—STRONG REASONS WHY GEN. GRANT SHOULD BE NOMINATED—GEN. LOGAN NOT A "DARK HORSE."

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A gentleman residing in Chicago has just received a long letter from Senator John A. Logan, in which the question of the Presidency is pretty freely discussed, at least so far as it bears upon his preference for Grant. Mr. Logan declares himself to be decidedly in favor of Grant; thinks the cry against a third term is without reason; believes Grant's experience and observations since the expiration of his last term qualify him to fill a third term better than he filled his first and second terms, and then continues in the following strain: "There are reasons of much greater weight that control my action. I am not in the habit of sounding an alarm when there is no danger ahead, but there is great danger to be apprehended to our country in the near future. The evidence of this has been accumulating for some time, and thoughtful people must have observed it. The questions that have and will again affect the peace and good order of our people are not settled. Very much depends upon our next election. We ought to carry it, if we can, by any honest ballot. We want for our candidate an honest man. We want him a true man; we want him a tried man. Who is there that will fill this measure better than Grant? He is a safe man, and all can trust him. He is no schemer. He is a straightforward man, who wants proper laws, and if President we know he will execute them. His election, if nominated, in my judgment becomes a certainty. This, we who are Republicans, ought to desire." Gen. Logan says he does not credit the reported opposition of German Republicans to Grant, one reason being that he deems Germans "a patriotic and sensible people." He expresses the opinion, based, as he says, upon "reliable information," that Grant would carry several Southern States, which he thinks no other Republican could do.

Replying to charges which have been made relative to his endeavor to control this State through political trickery, Gen. Logan says: "I have been pained to see that I am persistently misrepresented by some of the newspapers in reference to this question. It is represented that I am trying to force a nomination on the people of our State distasteful to them. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is not a man in Illinois who will say that I have ever tried to influence him against his preference on this Presidential question. Can any one truthfully say that I ever engaged in packing a convention, or assisting to do it, either State, city, or county, in my life? The object of this is perfectly apparent. Enemies of Grant think that if they can create a prejudice against me in this convention, and turn the fight on me instead of Grant, their designs will not be so easily seen. The same kind of warfare has been made on me before, by constantly starting some story about what I was attempting, and then making a fight against it, as though it was a reality. This is a most despicable mode of warfare. The people of Illinois know that it is not necessary for them to make a declaration of independence against me to prove that they are independent of me, for the reason that I have not in any form, at any time, assumed to dictate to them, either in or out of conventions."

Passing on to the "dark horse" assumption, Gen. Logan feels constrained to say, relative to his reported aspirations toward the Presidency: "It is asserted that I am trying to play the part of the dark horse in this contest. Unless this grew out of the fact of my dark complexion there is no foundation for it. If any friend of mine thinks that I am engaged in any such business, or that I am looking to any such result, he may at once dismiss it from his mind. I never play hide and seek in politics. When I wish to be a candidate I say so, and make a square and honorable fight for the prize. I am not, in this contest, playing any game, and have no dark horse or second choice. I never have second choices. The man that I am for is my choice always, unless defeated; then the choice made by my friends becomes my choice. No man ever played himself as dark horse, as that term is used, when professing to be for another person, that ever played true. I am for Gen. Grant in good faith, for the reasons assigned, and others that might be added. I have not changed my opinions on this subject since I came to the conclusion that he was the man for the Republicans to unite on for success. My convictions are sincere, that his nomination and election, which would certainly follow, would be the best thing for our party and our country. That being the case, why should I not be earnestly for my old commander, to whom I have looked for instruction on many a bloody field. We need Grant. He is honest, true, faithful, and thoroughly competent, with a will and courage to do right in the crisis through which our country is now passing. He is a citizen of our own State, having done it great honor and credit. No State ranks higher in her devotion to our Union. None made a grander record during our recent war. Grant was our head and front, as leader of our armies, and now, as a citizen of Illinois, I feel that I am doing honor to myself when I support him as a citizen of my own native State."

CONNECTICUT PREFERENCES.

GRANT WITH MORE FRIENDS AMONG THE LEGISLATORS THAN ANY OTHER CANDIDATE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—A political canvass of the members of the Legislature has been made during the past two days, to ascertain preferences on the Presidency. In the Senate there are 16 Republicans to 5 Democrats, and the latter, with one exception, say they are for the man who can win; the odd one is for Tilden. One Republican Senator is sick, and the other 15 divide as follows: For first choice—Grant, 6; Edmunds and Washburne, 3 each; Blaine, 2; Garfield, 1. Three each are for Sherman and Blaine as second choice. The House members are slower about expressing themselves. Fifty per cent. of the Republicans are for Grant, either first or second choice. The next favorite is Blaine, though only by a comparatively small margin as against Sherman. Washburne and Edmunds average about the same strength. There is a very light feeling for Hayes, and a slight expression for Garfield. Outside of Grant, Blaine and Sherman there is a preference expressed for Hawley, who is named as the first choice of many. There is this peculiarity about the canvass, that many of the Grant men say that those who favor Blaine do not represent their constituents, while the Blaine men assert that there is a strong popular feeling against Grant. Yet the returns show an apparent inconsistency in this, that a good proportion of those who favor Blaine name Grant as second choice, and some of the Grant men favor Blaine, second. The Democrats divide up between Bayard, Tilden, and Hancock, with a little diversion in favor of ex-Govs. Hubbard and English. The feeling of the Republicans is, that at the State Convention, to be held early in April, the party should send delegates who will be a unit in their action for what seems to be the best good of the party and country, regardless of personal and partisan leanings, and that the delegates should hold themselves so well together that they may make useful combinations in the right directions.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The advance guard of a delegation of Chicago Democrats who are coming to Washington for the purpose of inducing the National Committee to hold the convention in their city, arrived to-night, and the remainder will arrive on Saturday. Those already here are Messrs. Kerfoot, Winston, and Harrington. It has been discovered by those interested that Speaker Randall, who is regarded as Tilden's representative, favors the selection of Chicago, and that Chairman W. H. Barnum, of the National Committee, agrees with him in this matter. On the other hand, Mr. Bayard prefers Washington, and the movement for the selection of this city is by no means an insignificant one. Senator David Davis naturally prefers Chicago. It is believed that Mr. Hendricks and Senator Thurman have combined their forces in favor of the choice of Cincinnati.

SHERMAN'S OHIO OPPONENTS.

A GREAT GATHERING OF THE BLAINE MEN—WHAT THIS EXPRESSION OF FEELING MEANS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The meeting held at the City Hall to-night, in the interest of Senator Blaine, assumed large proportions, when outside attractions are considered. The body of the hall was filled, there not being less than 1,500 voters present. In many respects the meeting was an extraordinary one, consisting, as it did, of many prominent members of the party from various portions of the State, there being not less than 60 counties represented, although the opening meeting to-night was intended to be merely local. In enthusiasm, no political gathering for years has been more pronounced, while the name of Blaine brought forth spontaneous applause. Among the speakers, of whom there were about 15, was the Hon. J. F. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register*. Mr. Mack, with wit and great sarcasm, referred to the Sherman meeting one week ago, and the heavy actor in the play, Gov. Foster. "Imagine my surprise," said Mr. Mack, "when I read the speech of Charley Foster, in which he sought to tell the Republicans of Ohio their duty, and that was to stand by John Sherman. I remember what Charley Foster told me at Cincinnati, and that was to stand by Jim Blaine; he is the best man in this nation. Now, what does the Governor of Ohio mean by advising the people to aid the nomination of John Sherman? Was he sincere then or is he joking now?"

Gen. Beatty made one of the leading speeches of the evening, in which he reviewed the visit of Mr. Sherman to Louisiana, and his declaration that the Republicans had carried the State. The people believed John Sherman told the truth; and yet, after Hayes was inaugurated and the Republican Party of the South betrayed, did John Sherman ever raise his voice or protest? Not once. "Let me put the question," said Gen. Beatty: "Is he the man to bestow new honors upon?" The meeting throughout was earnest. Reports from Mahoning, Cuyahoga, Miami, and other counties, showing a thorough organization of Blaine Clubs throughout the State, were read. The leading Shermen men, who have cautiously watched the growth of Blaine organizations, and have canvassed the matter thoroughly, are now more than ever convinced that the probability of the Secretary's having his own State delegation at Chicago, is doubtful in the extreme, and growing less every day. The meeting to-night was much larger and more enthusiastic than the Sherman meeting one week ago.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Viewed in the light of Northern Ohio Republican sentiment, the Blaine demonstration in Columbus to-night was a direct notice to Secretary Sherman that this State would send to Chicago an unpledged and uninstructed delegation, and that all the drumming and enrolling done by his newly-constituted Committee of Management will in no sense take the bluntness from that positive fact. If Mr. Sherman should be nominated, says the logic of to-night's meeting, it will not only not be at the hands of his native State, but in direct opposition to the influence of that State. The dislike to Mr. Sherman, and the weakness of his hold on public affection, has long been suspected by those who viewed the situation with the coolest and clearest judgment, but the active opposition that has so suddenly developed is a surprise to all. It must be borne in mind, in reference to this state of affairs, that this is really the first time that Mr. Sherman has been placed directly at the bar of public feeling, to be tried on his merits as a strong and popular man. His election to Congress was the choice of a new man in a narrow district; his promotion to the Senate, with the re-election thereto, was a matter in the hands of a few politicians, and his subsequent admission to the Cabinet was by the grace and favor of one man. The people have heretofore had no chance to speak in their collective capacity, and had they spoken a few years ago, the country would have discovered before now that while a prominent public officer may be strong with the politicians because of the loaves and fishes he is able to furnish, he may have no hold whatever on the constituents those politicians represent.

The Blaine movement, as seen by to-night's light, has gained perceptible force through the mere weakness of the Sherman attempt of last week, and its growth in the future can be counted as a matter of moral certainty. There is a dash and vim about Gen. Beatty and his followers that ex-Gov. Dennison and his assistant Sherman managers do not possess, and an element of that sort tells wonderfully in Ohio. It was what made Charles Foster Governor of Ohio, and the lack of which has stranded Judge Taft so often when the floods to success ran below him in another channel. The Ohio Blaine men, in short, are like Senator Blaine, while the Sherman men feel and deepen the cool shadow of their Arctic candidate. If the fight finally falls to a personal contest between these two men, there will be little difficulty in foreshadowing the result, so far as the popular feeling of Ohio is concerned. How much Gen. Grant may disturb the fast-settling lines of contest remains to be yet determined, but at present the fight is on Sherman and Blaine. That the Grant men may, for the time, be helping the latter in order to kill Sherman without receiving any scars on account of their own candidate, may be among the possibilities, and is one of those deep political problems that time alone can solve.

DELEGATES AND THEIR WISHES.

RENSSELAER, BROOME, AND CLINTON FAVORING GRANT—BLAINE WANTED IN ST. LAWRENCE—MANY UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATIONS.

TROY, Feb. 19.—The following delegates to the State Convention were elected by the Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Rensselaer County yesterday afternoon: James Smyth, Jr., W. F. Taylor, and Thomas B. Simmons. The District Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates chosen at this convention are requested to vote for delegates to the Chicago Convention who will be pledged to vote for Gen. Grant.

The Second District Convention, to-day, adopted a similar resolution, and chose Grant delegates.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 19.—The Republicans of Broome County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: E. G. Halbert, C. W. Sears, W. L. Ford, George W. Stoddard, and E. A. Keller. They are uninstructed, but are supposed to favor the nomination of Gen. Grant.

CANTON, Feb. 19.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of St. Lawrence County held their convention to-day. A resolution indorsing Blaine was passed unanimously. The Hon. A. B. Hepburn, from the committee, reported a delegation headed by the Hon. L. W. Russell. An amendment recommending another delegation was presented. The delegation headed by Judge Russell was chosen by a majority of three. Judge Russell headed the delegation to Saratoga last Fall. The delegates chosen are as follows: Leslie W. Russell, J. M. Palmer, George G. Simons, and George A. Mowitt.

PLATTSBURG, Feb. 19.—In the Republican Convention here to-day for Clinton County the following delegates to Utica were elected: Andrews Williams, Benjamin E. Wells, Everett C. Baker, and A. B. Wood. The delegation is uninstructed. It is generally conceded, however, that three of the members are for Grant and one for Blaine.

RIVERHEAD, Long Island, Feb. 19.—The Republicans of Suffolk County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Samuel Dickerson, John S. Marcy, George F. Carman, and E. C. Ackerly. Anti-Grant resolutions were adopted by a vote of 28 to 26.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 19.—The Republican Convention for Fulton and Hamilton Counties was held to-day, and the following delegates to Utica were elected: The Hon. John Stewart, James C. Livingston, Frederick M. Young, and Robert Humphry. The delegates are uninstructed, but are understood to be for Blaine.

CARMEL, Feb. 19.—The Putnam County Republicans to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Assemblymen George McCabe and Col. Stephen Baker. The convention gave no instructions.

DELHI, Feb. 19.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from Delaware County are Ferris Jacobs, Jr., Edgar B. Owen, William F. White, and John Ball. They are unpledged.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Republicans of the First District of Dutchess County to-day appointed George W. Ketcham, J. Wesley Stark, A. A. Brush, and W. H. Mase as delegates to the State Convention, without instructions.

BALLSTON, Feb. 19.—The following delegates to the Utica Convention were elected to-day by the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Saratoga County: George D. Story, John H. Westcott, and H. L. Gross.

SCHOHARIE, Feb. 19.—J. M. Handy, Henry Getter, and M. S. Wilcox have been chosen by the Republicans of Schoharie County as delegates to the State Convention.

MALONE, Feb. 19.—Franklin County sends the following delegates to the Republican State Convention: F. J. Seaver, F. W. Lawrence, and J. B. Hays.

NOMINATING CITY DELEGATES.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT UNPLEDGED—THE TENTH FOR GRANT.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association met last night at No. 19 West Twenty-eighth-street, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, First Vice-President, in the chair. About 20 new members were elected, and, after the transaction of some routine business, a caucus was organized to nominate delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be voted for at the primary to-night. After a brief conference, the following gentlemen were nominated: Delegates—John C. Connor, Jr., J. W. Hawes, S. V. R. Cruger; alternates—R. Ray Hamilton, Henry E. Cleveland, Edward S. Flow. No resolutions of any kind were offered in caucus in regard to the choice of the delegates, and the delegates claim to be entirely uninstructed as to how they will vote. Mr. Hawes said he had not exchanged a word with his colleagues, and could not tell whether they favored Grant, Blaine, or Sherman.

The Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District met last evening in Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 29 Second-avenue. The usual routine business being quickly disposed of, the selection of candidates to be voted for at the primary meeting to be held this evening as delegates to the State Convention, to meet in Utica, on Feb. 25, was at once entered upon, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen: Delegates—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Ferdinand Eidman, Ferdinand Erhart; alternates—Ferdinand Dreyer, John Baier, Otto Baese. Mr. Patterson then delivered a speech in which he supported the candidacy of Gen. Grant, first, last, and every time. No other man, he considered, filled the popular heart in the same fashion as did that illustrious soldier, whom Emperors and Princes had been proud to honor. Nominated, he would be elected, and elected, he was just the man to see that he was not kept out of the office by the rebel element that still was loud and rampant in the country. Mr. William Duncan followed in Mr. Patterson's footsteps, and declared himself as warmly in support of Gen. Grant. In the opinion of both speakers, it was false to say that the nomination of Gen. Grant was not popular with the German people. No matter what this journal or that journal might say, he was now, as always, the choice of the German Republicans, and they would prove it, according to their wont, at the polls. The following preamble and resolutions were then offered and carried unanimously:

Whereas, The Senator of the Seventh District, in an interview with a reporter in Albany, on the 20th of January last, was outspoken in his support of Gen. Grant.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District are hereby tendered to the Hon. Ferdinand Eidman for his prompt and manly announcement that Gen. Grant is his choice for President, and that in making such an announcement he fully represents the sentiments of the district, (almost wholly German.)

Resolved, That the delegates from this district to the State Convention to be held in Utica on the 25th inst., are requested to vote for representatives to the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 3d of June next, who will favor the nomination of Gen. Grant for President of the United States.

The meeting then adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY FOR GRANT.

SHERMAN'S FRIENDS CARRY ONLY TWO DISTRICTS IN BROOKLYN.

The Custom-house and Navy-yard adherents of Mr. Secretary Sherman turned out in force last evening, and, aided by the very few non-office-holders in Brooklyn who are supporters of Mr. Sherman, made a determined effort to carry the primaries held in that city last evening to elect delegates to the Assembly district conventions which meet to-day and to-morrow, and in turn elect delegates to the Utica Convention. A strange rumor, borne out to some extent by the facts, was in circulation for some days back, to the effect that ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett, heretofore a pronounced Grant man, had espoused the cause of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Daggett has obtained from the Government the weighing contract until recently held by Solomon Spitzer, and has thus placed in his gift 1,500 places. The combined efforts of the office-holders had, however, after all but little effect. A large majority of the delegates elected will, in any event, be in favor of Grant, and unless some dickering takes place between the districts, the Sherman men cannot hope to carry more than the First and Second Assembly Districts. The First District, composed of the First and Sixth Wards, has been carried for Sherman by Internal Revenue Collector Rodney, C. Ward, and a number of Custom-house office-holders. The Second Assembly District, composed of the Second and Fourth Wards, has also been carried for Sherman. This result was brought about in like manner by Custom-house and Navy-yard employes, led by Joseph Reeves, a man who went over to the Democrats in 1872, but came back again in after years. The Third District, composed of the Third and Tenth Wards, is solidly for Grant. The Fourth District, composed of the Fifth and Eleventh Wards, is also for Grant. The Sherman men claim to have carried the Fifth Ward, but as the Seventh will have the appointment of the delegates it matters very little how much there is in the claim. In any event there is but a Corporal's guard of Republican voters in the ward. The Twelfth Ward, which forms the Fifth District, is for Grant, but Sherman's friends claim that the delegates are subject to Custom-house influence. The Sixth District, composed of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards, is for Grant. The Seventh District is formed of the Sixteenth Ward, and is for Grant. In the Eighth District, composed of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, a signal victory was gained. Charles Goddard, the leader of the Sherman movement in that district was badly defeated. The delegation is solid for Grant. In the Ninth District, composed of the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, the delegation as it stands is for Grant. Stewart L. Woodford will head the delegation to Utica. The Nineteenth is ex-Sheriff Daggett's ward, and the Thirteenth Ward is controlled by Port-warden William L. Leaycraft, who has been very intimate with Mr. Daggett. No person seems to know the complexion of the Nineteenth Ward delegation, and possibly by Daggett's influence it may be for Sherman. If Leaycraft should dare to make a deal with Daggett, and both could control their delegations, the Twentieth Ward would, of course, be swallowed up. Such a rumor was in circulation, but it is fair both to Mr. Daggett and Mr. Leaycraft to say that it could not be traced to any trustworthy source. The Tenth District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, and Twenty-second Wards, is overwhelmingly for Grant. The same is true of the Nineteenth District, composed of the Seventh, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth Wards. The Twenty-fifth Ward and the county towns will almost certainly be for Grant, but the towns, with the exception of New-Lots, had not been heard from last night. Although the Assembly district conventions to elect delegates to the Utica Convention have not yet been held, the primaries last night absolutely determine the fact that the Kings County delegation, with the possible exception of five or six members, will be for Grant. Following are the delegates elected in each of the wards to the Assembly district conventions:

First Ward—Jonathan Ogden, W. H. Dike, C. Prothingham, C. L. Fincke, Alfred T. White.

Second Ward—James Trusdale, John Collins.

Third Ward—Richard Oliver, Thomas W. Wood, Charles Brandt, William Bryn, Thomas Campbell.

Fourth Ward—Thomas Foreman, J. W. Beill, Henry Mapes, M. Fennell.

Fifth Ward—H. Donaghy, James Boerson, James Waldron.

Sixth Ward—C. H. Boyer, D. M. Hurley, A. J. Perry, T. B. Gates, C. H. Bechtel.

Seventh Ward—J. M. Goddard, O. W. Wilmott, C. H. Cotton, W. Bay, H. E. Wheeler, E. Kenbal, William Julian, J. J. Curtin.

Eighth Ward—Thomas C. Ward, William H. N. Cadmus, Richard Gilliard, William L. Drain.

Ninth Ward—Henry Morlanus, Albert Winterson, W. C. Prime.

Tenth Ward—W. H. Riley, Oliff Anderson, Thomas Bell, William Perry, James Balmer.

Eleventh Ward—J. J. Schlusser, R. Rakestraw, S. F. Adams, George Leffingwell, Thomas Lynch, E. M. Roberts.

Twelfth Ward.—William J. Morrison, Patrick Byrne.

Thirteenth Ward.—A. E. Hibbs, Charles Dodd, A. M. Avrinus, W. H. Curtis, A. Van Vela, David Harned, Frank Wendover.

Fourteenth Ward.—J. M. Johnson, John Greany, Thomas O'Connor.

Fifteenth Ward.—J. C. Johnson, J. C. Cabble, G. V. Sloan, J. Westervelt, Edwin Northrop, Hubbard Hendrickson.

Sixteenth Ward.—Jacob Worth, Andrew Lesse, John Reitz, Philip Kreuscher, John A. Langdon, Henry Goetz, Louis W. Werle, John Richert.

Seventeenth Ward.—Jacob Ritchy, George Gilinlly, A. N. Childs, W. Sutton, W. T. Giles.

Eighteenth Ward.—F. F. Williams, H. McKinley, Z. B. Doty, W. Hodgets, G. Leibrich.

Nineteenth Ward.—W. R. Pettigrew, L. R. Stegmay, M. Frank, W. C. Carrick, J. W. Jones, Robert Miller, E. A. Walter.

Twentieth Ward.—K. S. Roberts, B. G. Neff, L. A. Meyers, Thomas J. Hughes, O. E. Houghton, G. R. Elmore, Egbert B. Goldsmith, Robert J. Ross.

Twenty-first Ward—John M. Phelps, George Ruller, E. A. Ritter, Frederick Hauck, William H. Perigo, Hamilton T. Disbrow, and Thomas B. Darrell.

Twenty-second Ward—P. M. Watt, D. W. Browne, John Buchanan, Ruloff Van Brunt, J. S. Curry, and William H. Benson.

Twenty-third Ward—H. M. Smith, P. C. Grening, Horace Graves, R. P. A. Webster, E. D. Proper.

Twenty-fourth Ward—E. A. Doty, J. O. Watkins, E. L. Morrison.

Twenty-fifth Ward—W. G. Abbott, Peter Shute, H. C. Conrady, John A. Edwards, Jesse B. Lung.

New-Lots—Ditmas Jewell, Henry Miller, Stephen Mesereau.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

THE NOMINATION OF EX-GOV. PARKER—ASKING THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE CHANCERY CLERK.

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—The failure of the Senate to act on Joel Parker's name when it confirmed the nomination of Judge Depue, on Wednesday, has caused much comment. Yesterday it was said that some of the Republican Senators who are on terms of intimacy with the Governor had advised him to withdraw the ex-Governor's name or it would be rejected. As the Governor is no more anxious to spread the Parker boom than the Republicans are themselves, it is probable that the name will be withdrawn.

Counselor S. B. Ransom has placed in the hands of Assemblyman Lawrence, of Hudson, a memorial asking for the impeachment of Henry S. Little, the Clerk of the Court of Chancery, and one of the most prominent Democratic politicians in the State. Mr. Ransom says in the memorial that he has for many years been a practitioner in the Court of Chancery; that between October, 1871, and February, 1874, he transacted business with Little that, at the legal rates, would have entitled Little to claim fees amounting to $582; that Mr. Little rendered a bill amounting to $857 94, and Ransom gave him a check for $651 57 in May, 1875, and a note for $228; that since that time Mr. Ransom has examined Mr. Little's bill and discovered that many of the items were for services never rendered, and that for the services rendered he had charged much more than the legal fees; that he had charged at the rate of 14 cents per folio for copies of chancery papers in some cases, when by law he was authorized to exact only 8 cents; and in another item he had demanded $25 15 for Clerk's commission on a surplus that had never been paid into the court, and for which Mr. Ransom claims he was entitled to no pay. Attached to the paper are a number of schedules showing, item by item, what Mr. Little was entitled to demand, what he did demand, and the difference. The paper charges, too, that because Mr. Ransom has refused to pay the overcharges, Mr. Little has refused to issue papers to him, or permit him to do business in the Clerk's office, and demands his impeachment for malfeasance and extortion. The paper was offered to Mr. Potts and Mr. McDermott, but each refused to present it. When Mr. Lawrence received it, he showed it to Mr. Vernon, and a self-appointed committee of Assemblymen is now discussing the question whether or not it shall be presented to the House. It was not presented yesterday, nor can it be said that it will be presented at all. Some of the gentlemen who have investigated the matter say there is nothing in it, but are giving it further attention. Both houses adjourned to-day until Monday.

NEWARK, Feb. 19.—Ex-Gov. Joel Parker, in conversation with several of his friends yesterday, said: "I do not want the Judgeship, and I will not take it. Neither will I accept the Governorship again. Should I be nominated by the Democracy of the land for the Presidency, I would not decline that honor, however. I maintain that when a man has been Governor of a State he should never accept an inferior position afterward. New-Jersey has twice appointed me to fill that office, and, therefore, in accordance with my belief, I will not permit myself to take any position, or be a candidate for any office, which ranks lower than that of Governor." It is asserted that the reason the ex-Governor does not decline the nomination for Judge offered him by Gov. McClellan, as he says he will, is because he desires to learn the status of the Republican members of the Legislature toward him, which will be evinced when they come to vote on his confirmation.

JUDGESHIPS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—The Supreme Court of Virginia to-day delivered its opinion in the case of William Walsh and John E. Broaddus, Deputy Sheriffs of Henrico County, each committed to jail for contempt in refusing to obey the orders of the incumbent, Judge Minor, and Judge-elect Waddell, between whom there is a difference upon the construction of the law as to the time of the expiration of office of the one and the right of the other to assume the judicial functions. They unanimously decide in favor of Judge-elect Waddell's side of the question. This case, having been made up as a test one, the decision virtually settles the disputed right of 75 or 80 of the newly-elected County Judges, elected after Jan. 1 last, to enter upon the duties of office at once.

SALES OF ULSTER COUNTY BONDS

RONDOUT, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The sale of Ulster County bonds at the Court-house in this city was attended largely by capitalists from New-York City, Albany, Ithaca, and elsewhere in the State. County Treasurer Hayes acted as auctioneer. A $1,000 bond, with privilege of $10,000, was started at 1 per cent. Bids of 2, 3, 4, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{3}{4}$ followed; $10,000 worth was sold at $5\frac{3}{4}$. Then a lot of $3,000 worth was sold at the same price. The third and fourth lots were struck off at $5\frac{3}{4}$, and the fifth at $5\frac{1}{2}$; the sixth, seventh, and eighth for $5\frac{1}{2}$; tenth, $4\frac{7}{8}$; eleventh, 5; twelfth, 5; thirteenth, $5\frac{1}{8}$. Single $500 bonds commanded 5 per cent.; $1,000 bonds, $5\frac{3}{8}$. The bidding throughout was spirited and the average price $105\frac{3}{8}$. The tax on the bonds is nominal, there being many holders in Ulster County who have never paid a single cent of taxes on them. Many of the bonds were purchased for savings banks.

NO LONGER MISSING

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—John Allen, Dows & Co.'s Baltimore agent, who disappeared so mysteriously two weeks ago and went to New-Orleans, returned this morning, and was driven immediately to his residence. He refuses absolutely to make any statement. He has not been seen or heard from at Dows & Co.'s office.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

FAILURE OF THE HUDSON ICE CROP.

AN ADVANCE OF 50 PER CENT. IN PRICE EXPECTED—GOING TO MAINE FOR A SUPPLY.

KINGSTON, Feb. 19.—The ice in the Hudson, which was yesterday very generally broken up, is now all on the move. Early last week the large ice companies gave up all hope of obtaining anything like the quantity of ice required to fill the various river houses. The Knickerbocker Company, early in the season, began to harvest in Maine, having, it is learned through one of their agents in this city, secured thorough success in that State. The Mutual Benefit Company on Saturday followed the example of the Knickerbocker, and men and machinery were transferred to Maine, where it is stated they will be able to house a fully supply. The ice harvest in Maine is of excellent quality, averaging 14 inches in thickness, and is of a clear water formation. Other smaller companies left the river, and have been busily engaged in gathering inferior ice on inland ponds. One or two private New-York companies having houses on the river near this place, have gone to Northern New-York, erecting temporary houses there, and proposing to ship when navigation opens, for storing in the regular houses. Investigation shows that all the smaller companies will obtain a supply adequate to meet their own demands. The Knickerbocker Company, in addition to going to Maine, has also invested quite heavily in lakes in this and adjoining States. At Shakers Village, Mass., on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, this company has a large force of men at work under Superintendent Samuel Penniman, of this city. Shakers is one of the coldest points in this country, and good ice is being cut there. Several thousand tons have already been housed, and the warm temperature that has prevailed along the Hudson for the past week has not yet had any effect there. Business brought Mr. Penniman to Kingston a few days ago. "At the beginning of the Winter," said he, "the Knickerbocker Company had 130,000 tons of ice in store, left over from last season. We wanted about 600,000 tons additional, to meet the demands of an ordinary season. The idea is current in New-York and elsewhere that we have enough ice in our houses left over from last Summer to carry us through till next Summer, and there is a general belief that the company has been crying short crop in order to advance its own interests. This is a mistaken opinion." Mr. Penniman furnishes the following data relative to the Hudson River houses, which will show with what success the ice business has been carried on along the river this season: The two Rondout Creek houses will hold 40,000 tons, and between them have less than 1,000 tons in store. The Port Ewen house will hold 45,000 tons, and is about two-thirds filled. The Esopus house will hold 45,000 tons, and is virtually empty. The Rhinebeck house will hold 25,000 tons, and is one-tenth filled. The Washington Point house will hold 50,000 tons, and is one-fifth filled. The Parker house will hold 20,000 tons, and is empty. The two Flatbush houses will hold 70,000 tons, and there is less than 100 tons in store. The Turkey Point house will hold 40,000 tons, and is empty. The High Hook house will hold 20,000 tons, and is empty. The Eavesport house and the Ulster County house will together hold 90,000 tons, and are entirely empty. Heretofore all of these houses have been filled every Winter.

Interviews had with other prominent icemen, show the general opinion to be that the price of ice the coming season will not be so great as has been anticipated, the majority averring that rates will not be more than 50 per cent. in advance of last year. None, however, think the advance will be less than 50 per cent. The cost of harvesting and housing ice in Maine is greater than on the Hudson, to say nothing of freight charges for transportation hundreds of miles to market. And, too, the loss by waste in transportation from Maine to New-York will average 25 per cent. These are the facts which will cause high prices the coming season, for there will be a full crop harvested at the North, and there need be no fear of extortion because of a corner. Business in this city and at other places along the river has been materially injured by the failure of the river crop. Kingston, it is estimated, will lose $100,000 by the non-employment of men who regularly depend upon the ice-harvesting as means of support through the Winter. One day last Winter Cornell & Co. cashed $16,000 worth of ice-tickets; this year they have not altogether cashed as many cents' worth. In many instances no little distress has been caused. Many families who have been looking forward to support by the ice business have come almost to starvation.

A SWINDLER ON HIS TRAVELS.

APPEALING TO THE CHARITABLE ALONG THE HUDSON UNDER VARIOUS GUISES.

NEWBURG, N.Y., Feb. 18.—A well dressed Englishman, about 30 years of age, is on a swindling tour along the Hudson River. He is a fluent talker, and his victims are principally clergymen and members of the Episcopal Church. At several places he has given the name of Robertson, and at others that of Johnsone. A week or so ago he called on the Rev. John W. Buckmaster, Rector of Christ Church, Marlborough, eight miles north of this city. He told a plausible story, and was furnished his supper and a sum of money. He requested Mr. Buckmaster to give him letters of recommendation to other clergymen in the vicinity of Rondout and points above. Mr. Buckmaster refused to do so. During the past few days the Englishman has been exhibiting letters of recommendation, purporting to be signed by the Rector of Christ Church, and other clergymen. The letters are alleged to be forgeries. At many of the villages along the western shore the swindler has represented himself as being a clergyman in poor health, engaged in collecting funds for a Bible society. In one or two places he has stated that he was a merchant who had "seen better days." He claimed to be an authorized collector, and the local letters of introduction, purporting to have been written by the clergy, gave strength to his statements. He has collected a large amount of money. At the present time Robertson, alias Johnsone, is believed to be in the Town of Shawangunk.

COLD WEATHER AND GALES.

NEWPORT, Feb. 19.—Ice is forming rapidly, and the indications are that the thermometer will reach zero before morning. To-night the wind is moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The roof the corset manufacturing company's building in West Troy, 50 by 130 feet in size, was torn off this afternoon by the wind, and carried across the street, wrecking a two-story frame building. The loss is $6,000. No one was hurt. A building in First-street, below Madison, in this city, was also unroofed. Many trees were uprooted, and numerous sign-boards destroyed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—A heavy gale of wind prevailed here this afternoon. Wacey's distillery was unroofed, fences were prostrated, and considerable other damage was done.

RHODE ISLAND PROHIBITIONISTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—The Prohibitory State Convention met at the State-house, here, to-day, Charles E. Carpenter, of Providence, presiding. Albert Howard, of East Providence, was nominated for Governor; Thomas M. Seabury, of Newport, for Lieutenant-Governor; Willard Sayles, of Providence, for Attorney-General; J. M. Addeman, for Secretary of State, and Samuel Clark, for General Treasurer, the three last-named persons being the present incumbents.

DENYING CHARGES OF FRAUD.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The answer of Count Eugene Miskiewicz to the complaint of Castner & Co., of Philadelphia, charging the defendant with obtaining a quantity of coal by false pretenses, has been filed in the City Court. The answer admits that in the early part of November the respondent applied to the complainants for credit on coal to be shipped to Baltimore, and states that, through arrangements made with Benjamin P. Powers, the agent of Castner & Co., in Baltimore, he ordered 800 tons of coal. He denies that a credit was given to him for shipments made to Baltimore and Washington on any other consideration than the credit he had established by his dealings with the complainants and the security given by his wife, to the extent of $3,000, and to the expectation that if Admiral Porter's son became a partner in the firm, the complainants would derive great advantages from a great extension of their business.

RAILROAD METHODS.

ATLANTIC AND CHICAGO EXTENSION—SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATION.

MARION, Ohio, Feb. 19.—J. Condit Smith, of New-York, accompanied by two well-known railway engineers, is in this city inspecting a route for the proposed extension of the Atlantic and Chicago Railroad. Mr. Smith says that the line will start from Marion, passing through Kenton and other cities, and will run direct to Chicago, thereby giving the Atlantic and Great Western an outlet to Chicago, which has been a want long felt by that line. Under the proposed arrangement, the Atlantic and Great Western Company can have the advantage of a continuous line from New-York to Chicago. It was also stated by Mr. Smith that the management of the proposed route would not exactly be connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Company, but would be favorable to, and act in conjunction with, that line. The road will be of the standard gauge, and will be well equipped throughout. Several years ago the subject of this new route was agitated, and surveys were made, and the grading from Marion to Kenton was partially accomplished when the Eastern managers were unable to continue on account of monetary difficulties, and they were forced to abandon operations. The project, however, is again being revived, and will be pushed forward vigorously, and the indications are, at present, that active operations will soon be commenced. The party will proceed along the entire route from this city to Chicago, making careful observations, and select the most advantageous route.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 19.—Both houses of the General Assembly to-day passed the bill to facilitate the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which will supply the missing link in connecting Charleston with the Cincinnati Southern Railroad by way of Knoxville. The first section authorizes county subscriptions to the enterprise. In section three, the State agrees to remit all taxes and penalties now due on the road, and all taxes except the School tax, for the next three years, provided the work be begun by Jan. 1, 1881, and be completed in three years. In section 5 the State pledges its faith to remit all State, county, and municipal taxes, except the school tax, for 20 years consecutively, to persons beginning the construction of the road from the present terminus by Jan. 1, 1881, and completing it to Knoxville within three years from that date. Section 6 defines as one of the conditions of the act that the persons accepting the benefits shall build the road from Walhalla, in the direction of Clayton, Ga., and thence to Knoxville, Tenn., and that when completed they shall never discriminate against the interests of any of the ports of this State, or offer better terms of freight or passage to any other ports or enter into any combination with other roads within or without the State, by which they shall discriminate in favor of any other port over Charleston, and any persons hereafter coming into possession of the road shall take it subject to the terms of this section. The persons owning or operating said road shall not have a right to make any discrimination against Charleston either by rebates or special rates, nor in any other way, nor combine or pool with any other companies to do so. Section 8 authorizes putting as large a mortgaged bonded debt as necessary on the road. The bill will certainly be approved by the Governor.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—The Senate to-day, by a unanimous vote, adopted the resolution ratifying the agreement of the joint commission on boundary lines between New-York and Connecticut. The following resolution was immediately afterward introduced and ordered printed, to go on the calendar for action next week:

Whereas, Fisher's Island lies near the coast line of the State of Connecticut, and it is to the advantage of the State that said island should be within its jurisdiction, therefore

Resolved, by this Assembly, That Origen Seymour, Lafayette S. Foster, and William T. Miner be, and they are, hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of this State, with power to negotiate with the State of New-York or any Commissioners which may be appointed by said State, and make an agreement between both States, under which the boundary lines lately agreed upon by the Commissioners of the State of New-York and the State of Connecticut may be so changed that Fisher's Island may be set to and become a part of the State of Connecticut.

The Woman Suffrage Committee reported favorably, to-day, a resolution giving women the right to vote on all questions affecting the sale of liquor, meaning principally the licensing of liquor sales.

MUNDY COMES TO GRIEF.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Grand Jury to-day reported an indictment for misdemeanor against William H. Mundy, of New-York, who has been engaged for six months in carrying on a profitable prosecution against liquor-dealers of the city. The indictment charges Mundy with collecting penalties for Excise law violations from liquor-dealers and with failing to make returns of the same within 30 days, as required by law. Mundy has collected penalties from over 200 dealers. James E. Curran, a local politician and aid of Mundy, was also indicted for perjury.

THE ANTI-KELLOGG MEMORIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The Grand Army of the Republic, at a meeting last night, passed resolutions repudiating the action of a body styling themselves the Ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Association in presenting a memorial to the United States Senate adverse to Senator Kellogg. The Grand Army protest that the said association does not represent the sentiments of the ex-Union soldiers and sailors of Louisiana.

A CHILD CURIOUSLY MALFORMED.

ROSENDALE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Joseph Yaple and wife reside in the Village of Accord, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Two years ago a son was born to them, with no apparent external auditory passage from the auricle of the ear to the membrana tympani in bony canal. There is no roof in the mouth of the child, yet it hears, talks, laughs, and masticates its food as easily as other children do at the same age. The general health of the child at the present time is good.

A SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—While the wives of Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, Attorney-General Ward, and Senator Lord were out riding this afternoon, the horses ran away. Mrs. Lord received severe injuries, but the other ladies escaped with slight bruises.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 19.—The National Greenback State Central Committee met here to-day, and selected Harrisburg as the place and March 23 as the date for holding the State Convention.

THE SENATE'S EXECUTIVE WORK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Louis H. Ayme, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Merida; Byram C. Stiffany, Register of the Land Office at Grand Forks, Dakota; Edgar W. Mann, Register of the Land Office at Cheyenne, Wyoming; William J. Anderson, of Dakota, Receiver of Public Moneys at Grand Forks, Dakota.

Postmasters.—A. S. Shattuck, at Orange, Mass.; Thomas Maxwell, Saugerties, N. Y.; John Scott, Brookville, Penn.; William H. James, Berea, Ohio.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Henry R. Gibson to be Supervisor of Census for the First District of Tennessee.

NEW-YORK STATE MATTERS

SMYTH'S CHANCES OF CONFIRMATION FADING.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE SENATE UNTIL MARCH 3—LIVELY DISCUSSION IN EXECUTIVE SESSION—SMYTH'S SUPPORTERS DECREASING—HOW THE MATTER NOW STANDS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The subject of John F. Smyth's reappointment as Superintendent of Insurance and the chances of his confirmation, which have monopolized most of the conversation of legislators and citizens of Albany during the last two days, will have a season of comparative rest for the next two weeks. It was settled to-day, in executive session of the Senate, that no action should be taken on the confirmation until March 3, and during the settlement of this point it was equally well settled that Smyth cannot get confirmed by the Senate, either on March 3 or at any other time. Up to the assembling of the Senate this morning the opponents of Smyth did not feel sufficiently confident of his rejection to be willing to risk a vote, and they accordingly accepted a proposition of Mr. Jacobs to vote for a resolution that the Senate would not hold another executive session until March 3, except for the confirmation of notaries. Such a resolution was prepared, and was introduced by Mr. Fowler, Democrat, all of the Democratic Senators having promised to vote for it. Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, however, decided, after the resolution was read, that it conflicted with the standing rules of the Senate, and could not be entertained.

After a brief discussion of this point, Mr. Fowler appealed from the decision, but subsequently withdrew his appeal on Judge Robertson's moving that the Senate do now go into executive session, his object being to move to discharge the Insurance Committee from the further consideration of Smyth's case, and to bring the question of confirmation immediately to a vote. The motion of Judge Robertson was carried by a vote of 23 to 4, the nays being Baker, Braman, Halbert, and McCarthy, all Smyth men. After getting into executive session, a motion was made to discharge the committee, which was discussed at much length, and with a great deal of warmth. During the discussion, the Lieutenant-Governor was racking his brain to discover some new point of order that would defeat Smyth's opponents. He finally hit upon it, and made the point that, according to the rules, the Insurance Committe was entitled to the whole time of the first executive session held after an appointment had been referred to it to make a report, and that it could not be discharged from the consideration of the appointment until this time had expired—in other words, that the nomination could not be taken out of its hands until it had an opportunity to report, and that no one could tell whether or not it intended to report until the executive session expired. Under this ruling, Judge Robertson moved that the Senate go out of executive session and resume legislative business, which was carried. As soon as it got back into the Senate a motion was made to go into executive session again, which was also carried by a vote of 22 to 9, the 9 nays being, as before, all Smyth men, to wit: Baker, Bixby, Braman, Madden, McCarthy, Rockwell, Strahan, Wendover, and Williams.

After getting in executive session a second time, the motion to discharge the committee was renewed, but an interchange of views developed the fact that the Democratic Senators on the Smyth side who had agreed to support the original resolution for a postponement to March 3, adhered to the original programme, and refused to go any further. They would not vote to take the nomination out of the hands of the committee, so that the question of confirmation could be decided to-day. Although Smyth's opponents had become satisfied from the discussions and the votes already had that they could carry their point without the aid of these Democrats, yet, inasmuch as they had entered into a sort of agreement at the outset to postpone the vote until March 3, they thought it better, on the whole, to adhere to it, and the matter was settled by the Chairman of the Insurance Committee, Mr. Rockwell, agreeing to make a report on that date. The only practical thing that came out of all this muss was the discovery that Smyth has not more than 13, and possibly not more than 12, Senators who will vote for his confirmation. He will have the advantage, however, of two weeks' time in which to work his lobby, but his opponents are confident that he will lose, rather than gain, in the interval. He has certainly lost three who were counted as doubtful 24 hours ago, and his supporters are not likely to increase in number under the pressure of public opinion, as expressed thus far in the newspapers of the State. Following is a list of Senators, (Democrats in italics,) with the position they are supposed to occupy at present on the question of confirming Smyth:

For Confirmation—Baker, *Bixby*, Braman, Eidman, Halbert, *Hogan*, McCarthy, Rockwell, Strahan, Wendover, Williams—11.

Against Confirmation—Birdsall, Astor, Davenport, Forster, *Fowler*, *Jacobs*, Loomis, Lord, Lynde, Mills, *Murtha*, Pitts, Robertson, Schroeder, *Stevens*, Winslow, Woodin, Sessions—18.

Doubtful—Madden, *Seebacher*, Wagner—3.

Now that it is morally certain that Smyth's nomination will be rejected by the Senate, if it ever comes to a vote, the inquiry has arisen—what next? Will the Governor send in another name for Superintendent of the Insurance Department, or will he permit Smyth to hold over? Some of the more zealous champions of Smyth, like ex-Senator Murphy, are confident that the Governor will allow Smyth to remain in office until the end of his Gubernatorial term. When told that the Governor will, then, have to take the sole responsibility on his own shoulders, they say Mr. Cornell is just the man to take it. On the other hand, it may be stated as a significant fact that the Governor has not sent for a single Senator in relation to Smyth's case since Smyth's name was sent in, nor has he asked or intimated to any Senator who has voluntary called on him in relation to the appointment that he desired him to vote for Smyth's confirmation. Some of the friends of Smyth think that when he becomes satisfied of the impossibility of his confirmation, he, like his namesake, the late editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, will suddenly discover that he has a call to wider fields of usefulness elsewhere, and resign his office.

WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY—LABORS OF THE COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Speaker Sharpe was absent this morning, and Mr. Husted occupied the Speaker's place until just before the adjournment, when Mr. Alvord rose to move that, as Mr. Sharpe would be absent for a day or two, a Speaker pro tem should be elected. With some complimentary allusions to the fitness of Mr. Husted for the place, he nominated the gentleman from Rockland. Dr. Hayes took the chair, and put the question. It was carried without dissent, and Mr. Husted, Speaker pro tem, thanked the House for the honor it had done him in making him Speaker by a unanimous vote for the first time in his experience.

The Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the whole to-day, and was ordered to a third reading, after one or two changes had been made. The item for the Insurance Superintendent created some discussion. His salary was reduced last year, by merely appropriating $5,000 instead of $7,000, to pay for his services. Mr. Skinner made a vigorous speech in favor of the reduced compensation, and offered an amendment changing the appropriation from $7,000 to $5,000. This was defeated by a vote of 41 to 59.

Major Brennan met with better success in his attempt to cut down the appropriation for expenses of the Insurance Department. Last year the department had $66,000; in the bill considered to-day $70,690 was asked for. Mr. Brennan thought the amount allowed last year was enough, and he made so excellent an argument against increasing it that the appropriation was reduced to $66,000. With this

amendment, and one changing the salary of the State Engineer from the canal fund to the general fund, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Immediately after this bill was disposed of, Mr. Skinner introduced a bill fixing the salary of the Superintendent of Insurance at $5,000. He said, in presenting it, that the term of the old Superintendent had expired, and a new one might soon be appointed. The present was a good time in which to pass the reduction bill, and as Mr. Tozier, of Wyoming, objected to permitting the bill to have its third reading, Mr. Skinner gave notice that he should, at a future time, move to suspend the thirty-seventh, fortieth, forty-second, and forty-third rules, in order that the bill might have a third reading without reference to a committee.

The bill introduced by Speaker Sharpe, providing for three additional members of the State Board of Charities, and legislating Dr. Ordronaux out of office as State Commissioner in Lunacy, was reported favorably by the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

The Senate did little beyond routine business to-day. Among the bills passed was one introduced by Judge Robertson, authorizing the Directors of any corporation, by a two-thirds vote, and also by the written consent of the holders of "preferred" stock, to exchange such "preferred" stock for common stock. But in no case shall the total amount of the capital stock be increased by such change.

Oliver Cotter and William H. Mundy had an intemperate wrangle to-day in the Committee on Internal Affairs over the discussion of the Excise bills. Mundy opposed any relaxation of the Laws of 1859, and asked that the laws of evidence should be made more vigorous. Cotter advocated the repeal of the "three-bed" clause, and said the Law and Order League of Brooklyn, including leading ministers, was in favor of a reasonable Excise law. He denounced Mundy, and declared that he was making false pretensions.

In the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, the Five-cent Fare bill was taken up. Senator Astor and Assemblyman Grosse spoke in favor of it. Ex-Senator Wagstaff, on behalf of Gen. McCook, who had promised to be present, asked for a postponement until next week. This was opposed by Mr. Skinner and four members of the committee, but five members—Catlin, Tozier, Havens, Gillett, and Andrews—voted to postpone. Mr. Tozier and Mr. Catlin expressed themselves as being favorable to the bill, but they were willing to give its opponents every opportunity to be heard.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly heard Dock Commissioner Dimock, who spoke against the Dock Department bill, and Corporation Counsel Whitney and Mr. Southmayd, one against and the other in favor of the West-Street Improvement bill. The committee will go to New-York Thursday night and will sit Friday morning at 10:30, in the Aldermanic chamber, to hear different persons on the questions of Municipal expenses and street-cleaning. It will also hold sessions Saturday and Monday. Among the witnesses who have been summoned are the Police Commissioners, Capt. Williams, Deputy Controller Storrs, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Dock and Pilot Commissioners, and Mayor Cooper.

The Federal Relations Committee postponed action on the Robbin's Reef Island bill for a week.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

REPORT ON THEIR EXPENSES COMPARED WITH DEPOSITS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Acting Superintendent Henry L. Lamb, of the Banking Department, this morning sent to the Senate the report called for in May, 1879, by the Legislature, on the expenses of savings banks in this State. Part of the report consists of compendious tables of the expenses of savings banks in other States and countries. The following is the report:

THREE REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH SAVINGS BANKS.

	Total Deposits.	Total Expenses.	Cost of Care of each Account.
Liverpool Savings Bank	$8,910,750	$28,491	0.39
Edinburgh Savings Bank	5,670,640	31,114	0.40
Savings Bank of Glasgow	14,700,600	46,458	0.39
Total	$29,281,390	$85,063	0.39 1-3

COMPARATIVE EXPENSES OF SAVINGS BANKS IN 1878 AND 1879.

	Total Amount of Deposits.	Total Number of Accounts.	Cost of Care of each Account. 1878.	1879.
Connecticut	$72,516,468 58	193,795	$1 11	$1 03
Massachusetts	209,990,631 18	678,251	89	87
N. Hampshire	28,252,136 09	2,727	1 11	*
New-York	299,074,639 00	810,017	1 63	1 56

*Report for 1879 not received.

No other States have such organized systems as to furnish the data for exact and fair comparisons.

The comparative per cent. of expense and deposits in 1878 and 1879 in the same States is:

	1878.	1879.
Connecticut	.0030	.0029
Massachusetts	.0028	.0029
New York	.0044	.0038

The current expense of each account for the 10 largest savings banks in Massachusetts in 1878 was as follows:

	Per Cent. of Expense to Deposits.
Boston Five-cent Savings Bank	.00355
City Institution for Savings	.00176
Fall River Savings Bank	.00220
Institution for Savings, Newburyport	.00158
New-Bedford Institution	.00176
Provident Institution, Boston	.00211
Salem Savings Bank	.00202
Springfield Institution	.00282
Suffolk Savings Bank	.00227
Worcester County Institution	.00211

The per cent. expense in Connecticut for eight of the largest banks ranged from .00159 to .00220.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

	Salaries. 1879.	Expenses other than Salaries. 1879.	Cost of care of each Account.
Bank for Savings	$49,398 28	$9,584 95	$0 68
Bowery	61,256 90	32,598 96	1 18
Broadway	12,649 87	5,472 17	1 19
Citizens	20,888 00	9,498 87	1 35
Dry Dock	22,000 00	10,442 69	1 95
East River	21,900 00	5,547 28	1 96
East Side		34 00	0 46
Eleventh Ward	1,610 00	614 98	1 18
Emigrant Industrial	40,662 34	11,616 72	1 38
Excelsior	2,000 00	1,840 92	4 18
Franklin	5,100 00	2,253 44	1 07
German	27,940 00	12,300 16	1 82
Greenwich	42,298 64	13,955 23	1 47
Harlem	4,050 00	1,493 50	1 67
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	17,700 00	4,296 34	2 06
Irving Savings Institution	13,689 00	2,252 68	2 19
Manhattan Institution	16,849 50	5,184 89	1 72
Metropolitan	7,858 00	7,926 38	1 96
Morrisania	1,348 00	1,150 87	1 34
New-York	13,220 00	5,694 76	1 71
North River	5,600 00	2,351 08	1 65
Seamen's	42,480 66	18,157 88	0 89
Union Dime	12,935 03	10,947 04	1 27
West Side	2,880 00	1,271 49	1 57

The averages in New-York show some reduction in the last year. The average percentage of expense to deposits for 1879 is .0042. The average cost of each deposit account is $1 56. This result is due in an appreciable degree, however, to very great reductions made in a few savings banks in New-York City, like the German, the Metropolitan, the Manhattan, and the Union Dime savings institutions. Some of these large reductions were made during 1878 and some in 1879.

The absolute rule of percentum proportion of deposits for current expenses could not wisely be adopted for all savings banks, although that is the law in New-Hampshire. Special conditions affect each one. Yet I am convinced that the expenditures now made are too large in many savings banks; that is, they are larger than they need to be and ought to be in order to secure fidelity and efficiency in the service, and larger than is just to the depositors. The evidence of this appears to me to be quite conclusive. For when the same service is procured in the British savings banks for about one-fourth as much as in ours, where it is obtained for about two-thirds as much in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire as in this State, and when such great differences in the expenses in savings banks are found to exist in this State as the figures show, the facts sustain the conclusion that very frequently the expenditures in our savings banks are excessive, and do not meet the requirements of the statute, that, after paying necessary current expenses, the depositors shall receive the benefit of the income from their deposits.

The reported current expenses fall short of the actual cost. For, the savings banks, or 55 of them in the State, own banking-houses in which is invested the sum of $9,000,000. The income from this property barely pays the current expenses upon it. In consequence, the capital invested yields no net income and pays no interest to these savings banks. The cost of their rent, respectively, is the interest on the amount of capital expended in the banking-house, less the net income from it, if there be in fact any. In the gross these savings banks have $9,000,000 invested in banking-houses, the interest upon which is $450,000 per year, at 5 per cent. In a just and exact statement of current expenses of these savings banks, such interest charge should be added to the sum otherwise reported.

For past extravagance and unprofitable investments in palatial banking-houses, there is but one present remedy and relief. I think such conduct imposes the duty of rigorous economy now and in the future upon such savings banks. And certainly the State, which has taken up the relation of copartner and co-manager in the conduct of savings banks, fails in its duty when it does not insist upon the most practical recognition of Trustees of savings banks of the rules of frugality which the original charters of the savings banks established, and which all general laws have repeated and emphasized.

Should our savings banks serve the depositors? That is the vital question, to be answered in the most practical manner. The deposit accounts now exceed in the savings banks 870,000. I presume one-half the people in the State have a substantial interest, direct or indirect, in the institutions. The State by its code of laws and its system of supervision, has pledged itself to protect the rights and the interests of these depositors. It is, therefore, bound to use its efforts to secure fidelity in the conduct of the trust and the most reasonable economy in expenses for management.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

MR. STEPHENS ON COERCIVE LEGISLATION.

A SPEECH IN WHICH HE TAKES STRONG GROUND AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY OF FORCING LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the House to-day the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens spoke against the principle of placing riders on appropriation bills, the subject under consideration at the time being Rule 21 of the new Code. Mr. Stephens said he was opposed to the twenty-first rule individually. Why? Because he did not believe that, according to the democratic doctrine of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson it was ever intended that appropriation bills should be incumbered with any other legislation than appropriations. If there had been any progress in legislation in this country, it had been in excluding from appropriation bills other matters as riders. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Hurd] had said the other day that it was Democratic doctrine to seek redress of grievances by withholding appropriations. He [Mr. Stephens] repudiated that proposition toto coelo. That had never been Democratic doctrine. It was monarchical doctrine. It came from England, where the withholding of appropriations was a legitimate mode of seeking a redress of grievances. There, powers were not divided as they were here. There, all sovereign powers were considered as inherent in the Crown; here there was a different kind of Government. Here, the several powers were divided into three departments of government—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial—each co-ordinate and co-equal, and each within its sphere exercising sovereign powers. In the Constitution of the United States the "redress of grievances" was not provided for by withholding the necessary supplies. The redress of grievances in this country was, first, by petition to the Legislative body, next to the Judiciary, and next to the ballot-box. Under the Constitution, the Executive had the same rightful and constitutional power to veto a bill as the House and the Senate had to pass it, and the new doctrine of making war upon the veto power through the means of appropriation bills was not democratic, was not republican, but was anti-constitutional. The only war waged against the veto power in the past was by the Whig Party, under Clay—"one of the few, the immortal, names that were not born to die." But he [Mr. Stephens,] exercising that independence of thought which he ever had, had disagreed with Clay in that war on the veto. But where had stood the entire Democratic Party on that occasion? It had stood in defense of the veto power. He repeated that he was against all riders on appropriation bills, and that was a position at which the advanced thought in political science all over the world had arrived. In his Congressional experience, before the late separation or war, the most corrupt and mischievous of all legislation that took place was by means of riders—amendments to appropriation bills. He quoted from the provisional Constitution made at Montgomery, Ala., from the subsequent Confederate Constitution, and from the Georgia Constitution of 1877—all of them guarding against independent legislation on appropriation bills. He would be glad to see such a provision in the Federal Constitution. "Gentlemen on this side," said he, wheeling round his chair so as to face the Democrats, "talk of economy. Economy! Yes, that is the cry. I am for economy; and the best way in the world to have true, real, lasting good economy is to shut down the door on your Appropriation Committee. [Applause on the Republican side.] That committee will have enough to do by following the estimates. Let it bring forward its bills in the way provided in the Georgia Constitution. Who is harmed by that? Does that rule prevent the committee from reporting any reform? If retrenchment is the object, I am for it. If reform is the object, I am for it. If the Committee on Appropriations seeks reform in the Army, or in any of the departments of the Government, or seeks to reduce salaries generally, is not the door just as wide as it is narrow? I think so; and, therefore, my opinion is, as I stated in the beginning, that there should be no riders to appropriation bills. One reason why I feel so much interest in this question is the intimation from the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Hurd] that they want to use the twenty-first rule in order to tack on riders to appropriation bills—bills which must pass, or ought to pass—so as to compel the Executive, so as to force a redress of grievances. My opinion on that subject was clearly given in the Democratic caucus when that scheme was tried last session. I was opposed to it then; I am opposed to it now, and shall ever be opposed to any such kind of legislation."

LAPSED LAND GRANTS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES WHICH HAVE NOT FULFILLED LAND GRANT CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Schurz transmitted to the Senate to-day the report of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, containing the information called for in the Senate resolution of Jan. 22 concerning land grants to railroad companies that have not performed the conditions imposed in their grants. The Commissioner states that since the submission of his last annual report for 1879, in which 19 roads were reported whose grants had lapsed, evidence has been filed of the completion of three roads, leaving only 16 grants incomplete. The report says: "The Gulf and Ship Island, Coosa and Tennessee, Mobile and Girard, Coosa and Chattanooga, Pensacola and Georgia, Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central, North Louisiana and Texas, and the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Companies have manifested no interest in the matter, and, so far as the Commissioner is informed, neither intend nor are prepared to prosecute work upon their respective roads. In fact, it is understood that a few of the corporations named do not now exist. Referring to the grants to the Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific (main line) Railroads, the Commissioner says: "These grants are anomalous in character, and though lapsed, so far as the failure of the companies to perform the acts required and imposed by the respective charters is concerned, are not considered as subject to forfeiture." The following is a table compiled from a statement accompanying the report, showing the quantity of land granted to each of the 16 roads mentioned, and the date of the expiration of their grants:

Names of Roads.	States in which Located.	Date of Expiration of Grant.	Estimated Quantity Land Granted. Acres.
Gulf and Ship Island	Mississippi	Aug. 11, '66	652,800
Coosa and Tennessee	Alabama	June 3, '66	134,480
Mobile and Girard	Alabama	June 3, '66	240,880
Coosa and Chattanooga	Alabama	June 3, '66	150,000
Pensacola and Georgia	Florida	May 17, '66	1,568,729
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	Florida	May 17, '66	183,168
North Louisiana and Texas	Louisiana	June 3, '66	610,880
New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg	Louisiana	Mar. 3, '76	1,600,000
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	Missouri	July 1, '71	100,000
Houghton and Ontonagon	Michigan	Dec. 31, '72	352,515
North Wisconsin	Wisconsin	May 5, '69	1,498,455
Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin	Dec. 31, '73	1,800,000
Oregon Central	Oregon	May 4, '76	1,200,000
Northern Pacific	Various	July 4, '76	43,000,000
Atlantic and Pacific	Various	July 4, '78	40,000,000
Southern Pacific	California	July 4, '78	5,500,000
Total acres			99,391,892

The Commissioner, after referring to the anomalous character of the grants to the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Atlantic and Pacific Roads, says: "In other grants provision was made that, in case the roads were not completed within certain specified times, the lands unsold or unpatented should revert to the United States, and the effect of such a reservation was considered and elaborately discussed by the Supreme Court in Schulenberg against Harriman, (21 Wallace, page 44,) where it was held that the provision was no more than a provision that the grant should be void if the condition subsequent be not performed. But no such provision is incorporated in the acts granting lands to the Northern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific (main line) Railroads. In these grants the only power or right reserved to the Government will be found in the eighth and ninth sections thereof. The first of these sections imposes certain conditions required to be performed, and the second declares that in case the companies make any breach thereof and allow the same to continue for upward of one year, then in such case, at any time thereafter, the United States may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary to insure a speedy completion of the roads. The time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Road expired, under its charter, July 4, 1878. It had then completed 125 miles, 33 of which are situated within the Indian Territory. Nothing further, so far as this office is advised, has been done toward completing the road. The time for the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad expired also on said 4th of July, 1878. It had then constructed 232 miles, lying between San Jose and Tres Pinos, in San Benito County, and between Huron, in Tulare County, and Mojave in Kern County, leaving an intervening section of about 90 miles to be constructed in order to make a continuous line from San Jose to Mojave. It has also failed to construct its road from this last-named point to the eastern boundary of the State, an estimated distance of about 200 miles. The question as to when the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad expired was fully considered and passed upon by the department in the decision of June 11, 1879. It was held that under section 8 of the act of July 2, 1864, as modified and amended by joint resolution of May 7, 1866, (14 stats., 355,) and joint resolution of July 1, 1868, (15 stats., 255,) the time for the completion of the road did not expire until July 4, 1879, and that under section 9 of the original act no proceedings can be taken until one year thereafter, viz.: July 4, 1880. This appears to be the only proper construction to be placed upon the grant, and if this be so, then the time when Congress can take action has not arrived. But as stated above, the grant comes clearly within the purview of the first inquiry of the resolution, for the time within which the road was required to have been completed has already passed. The company was not soon after beginning operations by the financial depression of 1873, by which it was so crippled as to interfere for several years with the progress of its work. It is, however, re-established, and is prosecuting the work begun in 1871, and there is reason to believe that the road will be completed as soon as practicable."

CURIOUS DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

MARRYING WHEN NOT LEGALLY AUTHORIZED—MIXED UP ACTIONS FOR SEPARATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 19.—Proceedings and counter-proceedings in the Simmons divorce case, yet unsettled, are of the most extraordinary character, and "the woman in the case," Mrs. Simmons, has certainly had a remarkable experience. Maria Antoinette Simmons was the wife of Duane B. Simmons, a prominent physician in Yokohama, Japan. She married him May 5, 1869, in New-York. Her maiden name was Maria Antoinette Brower, daughter of Anthony Brower, of the firm of Brower, Ogden & Calcutt, of New-York City. She became estranged from her husband in Japan and came to Red Hook, Dutchess County, in the Summer of 1878, where she engaged board with a Mrs. Clearwater, who had a son named Webster. The two became socially intimate, and as Clearwater desired to marry her, she requested him to aid her in getting a divorce from her husband in Japan, and he did, by securing a lawyer from Red Hook as her counsel, named Peter M. Baum. In January, 1878, Mr. Baum claimed to have the necessary document, and it is known that Clearwater attempted to have it certified in the County Clerk's office here, but failed, because the document had not been filed. In the face of doubts about a full legal divorce having been obtained, Mrs. Simmons and Clearwater went to New-York, and were married by the Rev. Dr. Chapin. Three months afterward they quarreled and separated, and then Clearwater sued for a divorce from her, charging in the complaint that Mrs. Simmons had no legal divorce from her first husband, and, therefore, asked to have her marriage with him declared void. After two adjournments, Mrs. Simmons failed to produce her decree of divorce from her first husband, when her marriage with Clearwater was declared null and void, and soon after Clearwater married a near relative of Mrs. Simmons. Mrs. Simmons, under this ruling, was guilty of bigamy, and she commenced a suit for damages against her counsel, Peter M. Baum, charging him with procuring a bogus divorce for her from her first husband, for which she paid him large amounts of money. Baum was served with the papers, and the case was set down for trial at the Circuit Court, which meets here in March next.

In the meantime, another startling chapter has been recorded in the case. In the latter part of last month Ambrose Wager, of Rhinebeck, counsel for Mrs. Simmons, appeared before Judge Barnard on a motion for an order directing Duane B. Simmons, who had also sued for a divorce from Mrs. Simmons, to pay to Mrs. Simmons a certain amount of money for her support pending the action. The motion set forth that Mr. Simmons's income is $10,000 annually. Gershom A. Seixas, attorney for Mr. Simmons, in reply to the motion, presented printed affidavits, which are now on file in the County Clerk's office. Some of them contain statements which, if true, reveal the details of a bogus divorce. One statement, the counsel said, was made in his New-York office by Webster Clearwater, as follows: "She [referring to Mrs. Simmons] arrived from Europe, at New-York City, in the steamer Cimbria, in March, 1878, and in May following came to board with my mother, her aunt by marriage. Arriving there she again expressed a wish to obtain a divorce, and told me she thought she could prove that Dr. Simmons had been guilty of adultery. She gave me the names of four or five persons in New-York whom she thought would be witnesses for her, and requested me to go and see them and gave me money for my expenses. I went to see these people and found that they had all been in Japan and knew Dr. Simmons, but knew nothing against his character or reputation, and none of them had any information of any conduct on Dr. Simmons's part that might aid her in her suit for divorce. I reported the result to Mrs. Simmons and to Mr. Baum, her attorney in this suit. Then Baum replied to me: 'I think I can find a witness who has been to Japan and knows facts on which we can get the divorce,' or words to that effect. This was in July, 1878. Two days prior to Sept. 4, one Alfred Folmsbee, a constable of Red Hook, called on me for funds to pay expenses to New-York to bring up a witness from New-York in this case, saying he had been sent by Baum, as I knew to be a fact. On Saturday, Sept. 14, 1878, I went to Poughkeepsie with Mrs. Simmons, according to her request, and in consequence of a notification from Baum that she would need to attend court in her suit. Baum went to court that morning, as he told me, and obtained an order of reference in the divorce case, Mr. William J. Thorne being named as Referee. Baum, after a little while, sent word to me and Mrs. Simmons to go to Judge Wheaton's office in Poughkeepsie to meet him. Judge Wheaton was counsel for Mrs. Simmons. After a little while a carriage drove up to the Judge's office, and Folmsbee and a woman stepped out; they both entered the office, the woman being heavily vailed, and I did not see her face the whole time I was there, nor ever, either before or after. Mrs. Simmons was called into the Judge's private office and examined, as she afterward said, and then this strange woman entered the office and her examination taken, as I afterward heard. Mrs. Simmons and I then returned to the Poughkeepsie Hotel, and I waited there about an hour, when Judge Wheaton came up and told me that the Referee's report was ready, but that he would not advise her to let it be taken before Judge Barnard; that the testimony was too weak, and that he had so advised Baum. Folmsbee, the constable, tells me that the witness whom he brought from New-York to prove the adultery passed under the name of Jessie Benton; that she formerly resided at Red Hook, and was Baum's mistress; that her real name is —— Coen; that he, Folmsbee, found her in Cannon-street, New-York City; that she never was in Japan; that all her testimony was false. The rumor is now that Baum has sent her to Hudson to keep her out of the way. When Folmsbee went to New-York to bring the witness up, Baum gave him a number of questions and answers in writing, telling him to have the witness study them."

After the above showing of counsel for Mr. Simmons, Judge Barnard denied Mrs. Simmons's motion for alimony on the ground that the papers show a strong case of fraud. The Referee, William J. Thorne, reported in favor of a divorce for Mrs. Simmons against her husband in Japan, and Mr. Baum, instead of taking the report to Judge Barnard, as warned not to, took it to Judge Osborne, at Hudson, who signed the decree, and Mr. Baum took it back with him to Red Hook, where he found a letter from Mr. Simmons's attorney, asking him to open the default. Mr. Baum put the decree away in his office, and, he claims, warned both Clearwater and Mrs. Simmons that they must not get married, as the decree had not yet been properly entered, but they did get married, and hence Mr. Simmons's action for divorce. It is believed that Mrs. Simmons will not appear against Baum at the next circuit, for the simple reason that not only he but William J. Thorne and Ambrose Wager are all counsel for her in her defense against her husband in Japan, in his suit against her for divorce. Mrs. Simmons claims to have paid both Clearwater and Baum hundreds of dollars in her marriage and divorce business.

IS THIS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM?

The following is the card of admission given out by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District, who held a primary meeting Wednesday night last at the Turn Hall, in Forty-seventh-street. It will be observed that the card is issued and signed by Mr. S. N. Simonson, now Assistant Appraiser of this port, to which position Mr. Simonson was recently appointed by Secretary Sherman. The card is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1880.

You are invited to meet with a few friends to consult on matters of importance to the Republicans of the Seventeenth District, at Turn Hall, No. 341 West Forty-seventh-street, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Bring this card and present it at the door for admission. S. N. SIMONSON.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN POOL DISRUPTED.

The officers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in this City confirm the report that they have given formal notice of their intention to dissolve connection with the South-western railroad pool. They claim that the agreement was never lived up to by the other roads; that cutting of rates was openly done, and that commissions were given at all competing points, in contravention of the terms of the pool. At the recent meeting, the Missouri Pacific Company refused to pay its percentage on business done to a greater extent than it was entitled to. An adjourned meeting was to have been held in Chicago yesterday, with a view to adjusting these differences, but the representatives of the other roads in this city received telegrams advising them that the breach was past healing, and that it would therefore be useless for them to go on.

THE ARION MASQUERADE

A BRILLIANT SCENE IN MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT—SPLENDID DECORATIONS, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, AND A MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT—AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

The Arion masquerade ball in Madison-Square Garden last evening was in every respect an overwhelming success. The attendance was immense, and select fancy costumes were the rule, and not the exception, as is too often the case, and these were nearly all very beautiful, many being original and well sustained; the procession and tableaux were interesting and artistic; the decorations were the handsomest of the kind ever seen in this City, and the utmost order and good humor prevailed throughout. At midnight there were probably 10,000 persons present as participants or spectators. To attempt to enumerate the number of baskets of wine and kegs of lager beer drunk during the evening would be an impossible task, yet not a single instance of intoxication was observable. There were a great many short dresses—short above and below. The arrangements were of the most complete kind, and they were carried out efficiently.

The Garden was never before decorated to such advantage. The Fourth-avenue side, where the old water grotto used to be, was partially occupied by an immense golden punch-bowl, filled with imitation ice, and containing a dozen enormous champagne bottles, labeled in Chinese characters. Around the base of the bowl were banked potted flowers in full bloom, seemingly springing out of a row of rocky fragments. At each side was a huge evergreen tree, and all around was ice and icicles, with little blue imps dancing in the recesses. There were two large holes in this Arctic grotto, which were hung with red curtains, and were for the use of the processionists in appearing and disappearing. The inner amphitheatre was hung on the northern and southern sides with deep, pointed drapery, severed with painted figures, representing in succession the various stages through which a guest was supposed to be obliged to pass from the receipt of the invitation to the final next morning's headache. The caricatures were of the most grotesque and amusing character. They were supplemented with shields placed in the cuts, out of the centre of each of which an exaggerated bird or animal made faces at the men and women above him. Painted bolognas, strings of onions, old boots, slices of watermelon, and similar suggestive articles depended from the broad golden border of the drapery proper. Across the Madison-avenue end was a painted scene representing Arion standing forth before a background of golden sun, rocks, caves, dolphins, shells, amphytrious, mermaids, and painted water filling up the sides prettily. All the pillars of both inner and outer circles were hidden in encircling evergreens, dotted with large paper flowers, and at the base of each of the inner row was a large silvered urn filled with sweet-smelling and many-colored potted flowers in full bloom. Festoons of evergreens and bells composed of cut flowers also depended at intervals from the tapestry all around. The stand for the use of the press had been erected across the Madison-avenue front of the floor beneath the gallery. It was a complete arbor of evergreens, palms, and potted flowers, and stuffed doves. American flags and other tasteful devices, stuck here and there, enhanced its beauty. The front of the gallery was hidden by palm-leaves and flowers. Small caricatures *en silhouette* ornamented the tops of the outer row of pillars. Two music-stands, one on each side, north and south, were also hidden in evergreens and flowers. Two calcium lights added their powerful rays to the myriad of colored lights of the arches and the numerous unshaded lights dotting the ceiling. The scene when the floor was crowded—as it was at an early hour—by maskers in every variety of glittering and parti-colored costume, when the seats at the sides were packed with spectators, when the music was in full blast and the fun at its height, was one that may be better imagined than it can be described. Nothing approaching it in immensity and beauty was ever before seen in New-York. In the latter respect it was incomparably the best ball the Arions have yet given. A large tin star and an enormous egg suspended from the ceiling should not be forgotten. At midnight both burst. From the former flew 50 frightened sparrows, and from the latter descended a shower of *boutonnières* bouquets. Both sparrows and *boutonnières* disappeared instantly.

The festival was opened sharply, according to programme, at 9 o'clock with a concert, during which the bottles in the punch-bowl or cooler "became so cold that they began to shake," and "to warm themselves" performed a jig. By this time the Garden was well filled, both with maskers and spectators, and an immense stream of guests was pouring in from every adjacent street. So thick were the carriages that a large force of Police was required to disentangle them. At 10 o'clock the cork flew out of one of the champagne bottles with a report suspiciously like that of a pistol, and at the same moment the curtain at the left of the ice grotto parted and a knight clad in purple velvet, with golden armor and dancing white plumes, and mounted on a gayly-caparisoned black charger, emerged, leading a long procession of walking knights, half of them in crimson with golden helmets and breastplates, and the other half in blue and silver, emerged. A body of gymnastic clowns, who, during the night, performed all sorts of grotesque "stunts," took upon themselves the functions of Police, and rapidly cleared the floor. Another body, comprising the Lobby Committee, in courtier's attire, patterned after that of the Marquis of Beaufort—half in red, with white cloaks and gold trimmings, and the remainder in blue with silver trimmings, cavalier hats and plumes—followed, and the two bodies went through numerous involved evolutions with a precision that elicited loud applause. The other committees of the evening being busily engaged in the performance of their various duties were unable to take part in this opening procession. They were all beautifully costumed—the Floor Committee in the attire favored by Vasco Da Gama when that gentleman was sufficiently alive to attend balls and receptions; the Finance Committee in the dress worn by the body-guard of the Empress Catherine of Russia, and the Committee of Arrangements in the garb once worn by Casanova. After saluting the audience, the procession retired, and dancing was begun, and continued until the hour set down for the pageant of the evening. This was at 11:30 o'clock. The same curtain once more parted without previous warning, and the efficient clowns having quickly cleared the space between the two rows of pillars, they, with numerous harlequins and columbines, led the procession, performing all sorts of agile tricks on the way. Behind them appeared the New-York Street-cleaning Department. A gang of typical Italian bandits drew a large truck, with revolving paddle-wheels whose spokes were brooms. Seated on an immense broom in front was a clever imitation of Capt. Williams in full uniform, club and all. The Masters of Ceremonies, in red velvet and cavalier hats with red plumes, followed, and after them came a gorgeously-attired military band, who made the echoes ring. The Grand Marshal of the night—he who commanded the first procession—rode after, in front of his band of Knights. Then came the historical division, comprising a series of tableaux illustrative of the several stirring periods of American history. The first was 1609. The leader wore a purple cloak and a silver helmet, and rode a black horse. On a wagon was an alleged representation of the shore of the Hudson with a greensward upon which a number of Manhattan Indians were reclining, while on the rocks above stood Capt. Hendrik Hudson and his chief mate, Robert Chewitt, in the act of "treating with" the Indians. This was entitled "Landing of Hendrik Hudson." The next period was 1660. A crowd of Dutch peasants drew a wagon on which was a windmill with a table in front, around which were seated Anthony Van Corlear and Peter Stuyvesant and several remarkably pretty girls. Behind was a grotto, with Rip Van Winkle sleeping in it guarded by gnomes. This was entitled "The Last Days of New-Amsterdam." Next came 1776. A band of drummers and fifers, playing "Yankee Doodle," escorted a company of Continentals. These were followed by a representation of the bell-tower of Independence Hall on wheels, with bell-ringer; this by a carriage drawn by two horses on which a battle was progressing over a cannon in which the English soldiers were being very badly whipped. "Molly Stark" was a prominent figure. Behind, on a high rock surrounded by trees and flower, stood an exceedingly pretty Goddess of Liberty, a stuffed eagle being perched at her side. Behind walked a number of English and Indian prisoners escorted by Minute-men. Last was the period 1880. A boys' military band, dressed as gnomes, walked in front. Then marched the Lobby Committee, previously described, escorting the triumphal chariot of Prince Carnival, which was drawn by three grays richly caparisoned. The car consisted of a double dais with many sides, composed of looking-glass exquisitely painted with birds and flowers. Prince Carnival, in white silk slashed with red, green, and yellow, elaborately embroidered with gold, and red satin cloak, sat on top, mirror in hand, and cast bouquets to the ladies as he passed. In the niches around the car stood groups of beautiful young ladies, not so fully attired but that a display of well-turned limbs was afforded. One wore a mask on her face. About the base stood sailors, Indians, negroes, and other representatives of the various races.

Then came the "Humoristic Division." On the first car was suspended on the shoulders of four Egyptians a huge tin needle and a battered thimble. This was supposed to be Cleopatra's needle (with which she mended Antony's clothing) on its way to New-York from Alexandria. The car was drawn by sailors. This was followed by a tally ho coach drawn by four boys and filled with male and female monkeys, the guards having elephants' heads. The next car was of a triumphal character. On the top, seated beneath an Oriental canopy of red and gold sat Ulysses I., in regal robes, smoking a cigar. Around the car were seated other minor potentates. The next car was Arion's chariot. It was preceded by the Floor Committee. Out of a perfect bower of flowering plants uprose a magnificent canopy of crimson silk, heavily embroidered in gold. Inside of this stood Arion in white silk vestments and crimson cloak, crowned with flowers, and carrying a golden lyre in one hand, while with the other he distributed tiny bouquets to the crowd. Two typical Egyptians bearing tufted wands stood in front on either side, and he was otherwise attended by numerous frogs.

This ended the procession not to speak of numerous heralds, standard-bearers, and other similar characters who filled up the interstices. After marching twice around the room amid the acclamations of the spectators, it vanished behind the grotto, and dancing was resumed. At 1 A. M. hundreds were still pouring in, and the fun was at its height.

SCENES ON AND OFF THE FLOOR.

Among the thousand and one costumes on the floor were many exceedingly rich and elegant. A tall, beautiful girl, in a black silk domino, covered from head to foot with playing cards, aces, knaves, kings, and queens, attracted much attention. Another young lady was clad in a robe of satin, covered with gold horseshoes. A plump young woman in blue and white gauze and fringed mask, drew along after her a silver butterfly by a golden cord. Some of the young girls' costumes were exceedingly pretty. One, in lemon-colored silk with cardinal red facings, and roses in her hair, disported under the protection of a frowning headsman, clad from head to foot in ugly black, with black veil over the face. Dress-coats turned inside out were a favorite disguise, and the supply of noses was unlimited. Big, little, long, and short, noses flat, with snouts and noses without, turned-up, retroussé, snub, Roman, all sorts were to be seen bobbing about in conjunction with dominoes and masks of an equally bewildering variety. Some of the wearers had two noses, one in front and one behind; others had them growing out of the tops of their heads and still others issuing from the ears. The big Beef-eaters in resplendent armor at the principal entrances to the dancing-floor were the centres of giggling circles of clowns, hunchbacks, and nondescripts of all sorts, who pushed and jostled and laughed and smacked each other on the back right merrily. Troubadours, in Spanish and Italian costumes, lounged about in abundance. There were shoals of Brother Jonathans, Indians, John Chinamen, Charles II., Louis XIV., milkmaids, shepherdesses, priests in shovel hats, acolytes, Solon Shingles fortune-tellers, gypsies, pages, hussars, jockeys, court fools, jesters, unicorns, allegorical costumes, the seasons, Zulus, Afgans, negroes, and hornpipe-dancing sailors. A perfect Jew peddler, with bear's grease, ear-rings, &c., complete, rushed into the press box and insisted on selling his wares against the protests of the chief usher, who bundled him out unceremoniously. Ladies persisted in crowding into the press box and filling up the seats assigned to newspaper men, and the uproar of music and conversation, the shouts of the ushers and guards made a most distracting volume of sound. The throng increased rapidly. At 11 o'clock, floor, boxes, aisles, and the entire amphitheatre overflowed with enthusiastic and irrepressible guests. Everybody was having a good time. The hundreds on the floor were whirling in waltzes, or hopping up and down in polkas, the hundreds in the aisles were promenading, chatting, laughing, and flirting, and the hundreds in the boxes and on the tiers above were eating and drinking. Chicken salad and sandwiches, champagne and beer, were devoured and quaffed with hearty appetites, and without ceremony. It was the nearest approach to the genuine, happy, merry abandon of the carnival that New-York has yet seen.

After the procession, Prince Carnival, Arion, and their merry troupes, swelled the mob of dancers, until motion, on many parts of the floor, became difficult. Alpine bandits in velvet cloaks and silk breeches trimmed with red ribbons, harlequins, animated champagne bottles (100 times natural size,) Continentals in buff-colored breeches and three-cornered hats, Little Red Riding Hoods in the quaintest and most picturesque of garments—these were a few of the figures upon which the eye lighted amid the sea of frolicsome faces. The glare of the huge electric lanterns at each corner of the garden threw broad sheets of light over the tumultuous array of dancers and promenaders. At midnight the throng was the densest, and the fun and frolic at its highest.

PEACE IN THE OIL TRADE.

THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STANDARD COMPANY AND THE PRODUCERS.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 19.—The Petroleum Producers' Grand Council continued to-day its discussion of the terms of agreement upon which the Standard conspiracy suits have been withdrawn. The articles, which were signed Feb. 5 by the officers of the Standard Oil Company, its stockholders, the managers of its several branches, and B. B. Campbell on the part of petroleum producers, provide:

First—That producers shall make no opposition to an entire abrogation of the system of rebates, drawbacks, and secret rates of freight in the transportation of freight on railroads.

Second—That the Standard Oil Company and United Pipe Lines will not receive any rebates which railroad companies are not at liberty to give other shippers of petroleum.

Third—That there shall be no discrimination used by the United Pipe Lines between or against their patrons, and rates of pipeage shall be reasonable and uniform, and shall not be advanced except on 30 days' notice; that to the extent of their influence, the Standard Oil Company and the United Pipe Lines agree that there shall be no difference in the price of petroleum between one district and another, except such as may be based on a difference in quality; that the United Pipe Lines will make every reasonable effort to transport, store, and deliver all oil tendered to them so long as the production does not exceed an average of 65,000 barrels a day during 15 consecutive days. If the production exceeds that amount, and is greater than the capacity of the lines can sustain, the producers agree that they will not purchase any so-called immediate shipment oil.

Fourth—The United Pipe Lines will give vouchers for all oil taken into the line until production reaches the maximum of 65,000 barrels, without making any differences as to immediate shipment.

That the producers agree to request Gov. Hoyt and the Attorney-General to dismiss the bill filed by the Commonwealth against the United Pipe Lines and Standard Oil Company, and also request the Venango County Court to dismiss proceedings by quo warranto, and that upon a written motion and agreement the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania may make of record, by consent of both parties, an order discharging the rule to show cause, and in the case of the Commonwealth against Rockafeller and others that the agreement shall upon execution thereof, by both parties, be a full release between said parties of all causes of action of every kind arising out of past transactions involved in said suits. It is further agreed that the court of Clarion County be requested to give its consent to the entering of a nolle prosequi in the case of the Commonwealth against Rockafeller and others, in which the defendants are charged with conspiracy.

REPUBLICANS IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 19.—The Republican State Committee to-day decided to call the State Convention to meet in Detroit on May 12, for the election of delegates to the National Convention.

CONTESTS WITH THE CUE

KNIGHT BEATS WAHLSTROM AT FIFTEEN-BALL POOL.

A CLOSE AND EXCITING STRUGGLE—KNIGHT WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP A SECOND TIME—THE GAMES PLAYED.

Gotthard E. Wahlstrom, better known as the "Swede," and Samuel F. Knight, the well-known pool expert, crossed cues last night in O'Connor's Hall, in Union-square, for the possession of the O'Connor medal, representing the American championship at fifteen-ball pool. It was the fourth match for the trophy, which was first contended for in the Grand National Pool Tournament of 1878. At that time Wahlstrom, who won the title of "the phenomenon," amazed the billiard world with his great skill and brilliancy at the game. Although the favorite by heavy odds, however, he lost the medal, which was won by the late Cyrille Dion. The "Swede" won it from the latter some months later, in a contest memorable for its fine play on both sides. He was then challenged by Knight, who, in a closely-fought and exciting struggle wrested the medal from him. Knight was in turn challenged by Alonzo Morris, a skillful Boston expert, who, largely by the aid of "luck," won the emblem. While the young man was practicing for entrance to the Collender "Champion Game" Tournament, he received a challenge from some mysterious "unknown" to play for the trophy, and finally decided to surrender it by forfeit. It was then discovered that the "unknown" was none other than Wahlstrom himself. Thus the latter entered last night's contest to defend a medal obtained without a contest.

The match was the best 21 out of 41 games played under the rules governing the emblem, and, besides the emblem, the men played for a purse of $500. Much interest was felt in the result, and the hall was crowded when game was called. There was a long delay pending the selection of a Referee. Mr. Leslie Slosson, brother of the billiardist, declining earnest solicitations to act, Mr. Barton finally accepted the position. Albert Lambert was umpire for Knight, and Childs filled the same office for Wahlstrom. Knight opened play at 8:30, and carried off the first game in a single hand, "whitewashing" his adversary. A very bad miss by the "Swede" of a simple "cut" on the 12-ball also lost the latter the second game, but he slowly gathered "pool" in the third game, and also added its successor to his credit off an unlucky "position" shot by his adversary. After some very amusing misses, he carried off the sixth game, and the seventh followed in its wake. This stirred Knight to action, and he began to play with great skill and fine judgment, carrying off in rapid and brilliant succession, amid loud applause, the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth games.

The "Swede" was perceptibly nettled at these sweeping victories, and finally, grasping his cue with some of his old-time, resolute vim, entered upon the task of closing up the gap between the respective scores. Some dashing and spirited play rapidly secured him three successive games, and made the scores even at seven games each. The finest "combination" shot of the evening, followed by an egregious "scratch" won Knight the next game, much to the Swede's disgust. The latter took off both his coat and waistcoat in an impulsive way and swept away the succeeding game in a twinkling. The interest in the struggle was now at its height, and every fine shot was hailed with outbursts of applause. The players alternately gained the lead, and playing with much spirit and skill, Knight's cool and deliberate strokes contrasting in a striking manner with the Swede's nervous energy of play. Knight first reached the half of the series of games at 10:30. The score then stood—Knight, 11; Wahlstrom, 9, and a recess was taken.

Knight opened play after recess, scored his twelfth game, and quickly gained a substantial lead on his opponent, whose temper was beginning to ruffle. Excitement swayed the spectators and both men wore determined looks and played with the greatest caution. Each game was watched with breathless interest as the Swede struggled to overcome his adversary's lead. He caught up slowly at times, but Knight fought his advance at every step, and still kept the odds on his side of the string. At midnight, after some of the most brilliant play yet witnessed in any contest for the trophy, Wahlstrom, amid wild cheering, brought his score up to Knight's, each player having 15 games to his credit.

Knight regained his lead directly, the struggle having apparently shaken Wahlstrom's nerves so much that he failed to score on comparatively easy shots. Some time later, however, the struggle became desperate on the Swede's side, and though his nerves remained marvelously steady, the pallor of his features told that he played with an energy begotten of despair. It was a losing battle, fought, however, with matchless skill and judgment. At 1:20, after a battle of 20 minutes' duration, Knight won his twenty-first game, and the medal and money purse. He beat Wahlstrom by but two games.

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH.

Benjamin Brandreth, the proprietor of Brandreth's pills, died suddenly at his residence, in Sing Sing, yesterday morning, of apoplexy. He rose at the usual hour yesterday, and went to the factory, which adjoins his house. While in the mixing-room, engaged in giving directions to the workmen, he was suddenly stricken down and became speechless. Medical aid was summoned, and the dying man removed to the house, where he expired 20 minutes later. Telegrams were at once sent to his manager, J. S. Baker, at No. 204 Canal-street, and to the members of his family in this country and England. The date of the funeral has not yet been fixed, but it is expected to take place on Sunday next.

Mr. Brandreth was born in England, where his father and grandfather before him had been engaged in the pill business in a limited way. Benjamin was the first of the family to conceive the idea of enlarging the business by the free use of printer's ink. In 1835 Benjamin came to this country, and began manufacturing and advertising on a scale that immediately attracted attention. He contracted a friendship with James Gordon Bennett, who was then establishing the *Herald*, in the columns of which sheet Brandreth's cathartic pills speedily grew into notoriety. At that time a column of advertising could be had at the price of a single square at the present day. From 1840 to 1855 the pills rapidly rose in favor, great quantities being shipped to the West and South. A large trade was also built up with South America and foreign countries. In the years immediately preceding the war Brandreth's bills for advertising reached as high as $60,000 and $70,000 a year. The English branch of the house, conducted by one of the sons, expended as high as $40,000 annually for the same purpose. Brandreth's success brought a host of competitors into the business, some of whom in the end made larger fortunes than himself. Since the war, the firm largely decreased their advertising and depended on the steady demand which their former efforts had created. Brandreth's first store was in Spruce-street, where he remained for 10 years, moving in 1845 to Hudson-street, and from there to the present location at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, in 1852. Mr. Brandreth was twice elected to the State Senate, and his eldest son, the Hon. George A. Brandreth, has served four times in the Assembly. Of his 14 children 13 are still living, namely: six sons—George A., Col. Frank, Henry D., the head of the Liverpool house; William, of the Mining Exchange; Charles A., and Ralph, and seven daughters, viz.: Mrs. H. C. Symonds, wife of Major Symonds; Mrs. E. A. McAlpine, Mrs. Henry Bacon, of Goshen, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry L. Green, and the Misses Gertrude, Belle, and Florence Brandreth, unmarried. Mr. Brandreth married in England before coming to this country. His wife was a Miss Graham. In private life he was amiable, sociable, and despised show and ostentation of all kinds. He was frequently asked to contribute sketches of his life to advertising agents and writers of biographical puffs, but invariably refused. He was a vestryman and leading member of one of the Episcopal churches of Sing Sing. Mr. Brandreth's estate is estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

CARING FOR A CENTENARIAN.

There is at present in the Jefferson Market Prison a Bohemian woman named Magdalena Szadeczka, who is over a hundred years old and has wandered away from her friends. She can give no indication of where she lived except that she resided with her son-in-law, a Bohemian named Marusek. She went out on Sunday night, lost her way, and was found wandering about the Ninth Precinct, and is detained to await the arrival of her friends. The woman's face has the appearance of great age, and she is in her second childhood. When questioned about herself she mutters incoherently about matters which occurred in her youth. She is under the impression that she is still in her native Bohemia, and does not appear to have any recollection of crossing the ocean and coming to this country. Unless her friends claim her she will be sent to the care of the Commissioners of Charities, and will find a home on Blackwell's Island.

THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

The annual dinner of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club took place at Delmonico's last night. The tables were decorated with handsome models of fast-sailing craft, and the walls draped with the colors of the United States and the ensigns of the club. At the head of the table sat the recently-elected Commodore, W. A. W. Stewart, Rear-Commodore M. R. Schuyler, and former Vice-Commodore A. E. Cromwell. About 60 gentlemen sat down, and among the special guests were Commodore Thomas, of the New-York Yacht Club, and Commodore Fish, of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The first toast—that of The Seawanhaka Yacht Club—was responded to by ex-Commodore Colgate. Commodore Thomas responded for the club over which he presides, and Commodore Fish for the Atlantic.

NEW-YORK AS A CRIMINAL REFUGE.

The Central Office detectives were called upon yesterday to assist out-of-town detectives in two cases. Detective Geraughty, of Boston, came to aid Inspector Harding in his search for the thieves who stole $12,000 worth of jewelry from Mr. G. H. Norman, of No. 343 Beacon-street, Boston, a week ago. Chief Detective Kealy ascertained that they wanted a man known to the officers of the Fifteenth Precinct, and he sent them to Capt. Byrnes and Detective Slevin. It is believed that an arrest is imminent. Detective Parker, of Providence, R. I., called on Capt. Kealy with the information that on Wednesday night burglars entered the dry goods store of Thomas Walsh, in Providence, and stole silks and satins worth $3,500. The burglars took a train bound for New-York, and they and their plunder are supposed to be in this City.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., Feb. 19.—There is much excitement here over the girdling of the trees in Bx-tate Commissioner Benson's orchard, presumably by revengeful liquor-dealers. Mr. Benson's loss is about $2,000. The farmers especially are excited, and the opinion is current that there is a plot on foot to destroy other orchards. A watch is to be kept on such places so long as danger is supposed. A reward of $500 is to be offered for the apprehension of those who killed Mr. Benson's trees, that amount of money having been already subscribed by interested and indignant farmers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The following telegram was received by Commissioner Raum, to-day, from Collector Patterson, at Memphis: "Deputy Collector Cooper reports the destruction of two stills and about 4,000 gallons of beer and other material, and the arrest of Henderson and Kelso, near the State line of Henry County. His party was surrounded and kept in a house all night by about 30 armed men, but arrived safely at Paris."

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Nineteen valuable horses were shipped from Communipaw last night to Homer Hendrickson, the well-known horseman, of this place. Mr. Hendrickson superintended the placing of the horses on the cars, but upon the arrival of the train here this morning, three of the most valuable of them were missing. It is supposed that thieves opened the car with a duplicate key at Communipaw and stole the animals.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 19.—A body, supposed to be that of Thomas Flanagan, otherwise unknown, was found to-day in a culvert on the extension of the New-York and New-England Railroad, near this place. Suspicions of foul play are entertained.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—A man named Bevens, in Coweta County has outraged his own daughter. It is supposed that he has left the country.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 19.—The trial of Henry J. Gunn, on a charge of murdering his father, Justin L. Gunn, at Bridgewater, Mass., on Sept. 24 last, which was expected to begin here this morning, was postponed to the May term of the court, as the prisoner has been disappointed in procuring associate counsel.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—The dry goods store of Thomas Walsh, in Hoppen's Homestead Building, in Westminster-street, was entered by burglars last night, and robbed of silks and velvets valued at from $4,500 to $5,000. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 19.—Four young men broke into the residence of Benjamin Smith, who lives on a lonely road, one mile from Wanamie, last Sunday evening, and beat Smith with the handle of a pitchfork, after which they robbed him of 60 cents. Smith, who is 83 years old, has a family consisting of a wife, three daughters, and a son, all of whom were at home at the time, except the latter, and Smith claims that the ruffians outraged his oldest daughter, and made several attempts to burn the house. Two men, named Felix Dolphin and Anthony Loftus, suspected of being implicated in the outrage, have been arrested at Olyphant, and will be taken to Newport for a hearing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 19.—William Theisen, a German, murdered his divorced wife, Mrs. Tury Redewald, this morning. Theisen recently returned from the West, where he had been in the Army, since which time he has been annoying Mrs. Redewald in various ways, and was arrested on her complaint for breaking her furniture. Regaining liberty, he proceeded to her house and deliberately shot and instantly killed her.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—A Coroner's jury in the case of Mary Maguire, 60 years old, who was found dead on the floor of her room, Tuesday evening, returned a verdict to-day that she came to her death at the hands of her husband, Michael Maguire. Maguire was committed for trial.

GREENVILLE, Ga., Feb. 19.—On motion of the Solicitor-General, a verdict of acquittal was rendered in the case of Warren P. Lovett, charged with the murder of James K. Reynolds, which was taken up for trial to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—In the United States District Court, to-day, Wilk. Hammond was convicted of having had in his possession the famous Pete McCartney bank-note plates and $21,000 in counterfeit money, recovered by Secret Service Agents a year ago, and of passing counterfeit money. Hammond is about the only member of the notorious Driggs, Boyd, and McCartney gangs out of the penitentiary.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, falling, preceded along the coast by rising, barometer, North-east, veering during the day to warmer easterly, winds, and followed by increasing cloudiness.

For the East Gulf States, slowly falling barometer, northerly, veering to warmer easterly, winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, winds veering to warmer easterly, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling, preceded by rising, barometer, northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and slowly rising temperature during the night.

For the lower lake region, falling, preceded in the eastern portion by slightly higher, barometer, northerly, veering to warmer easterly, winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk north-west winds, clear or fair weather.

For the Western Gulf States, falling barometer, easterly, veering to warmer southerly, winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, winds shifting to warmer southerly, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri, falling barometer, winds shifting to warmer southerly, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Pacific coast regions, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

For the canal regions of the Middle States, the temperature will remain below the freezing point.

The Ohio will fall throughout its whole length. The Cumberland will fall at Nashville. The Mississippi will rise at St. Louis and below, probably reaching the danger line at Cairo to-morrow.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, and Eastport. Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Breakwater, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Section 8, Portland, and Section 7.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	23°	37°	3:30 P. M.	30°	34°
6 A. M.	23°	36°	6 P. M.	30°	32°
9 A. M.	23°	35°	9 P. M.	25°	32°
12 M.	26°	34°	12 P. M.	25°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.....................31¼°
Average temperature for same date last year.....25°

WRESTLERS CONTESTING.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—In a wrestling match at the Royal Opera-house this evening, between Thomas Lynch, of New-York, and R. W. Johnston, of Belleville, Ontario, Lynch won the first fall, catch as catch can, on a foul; Johnston the second and third, Cumberland and Scotch styles; Lynch, the fourth, collar and elbow, and Johnston, the fifth, Græco-Roman, and the match. Alexander Muir was referee. At the conclusion of the match, a brother of D. C. Ross challenged Lynch for the heavy-weight championship on behalf of his brother.

FOUND DEAD AT FULTON FERRY.

Yesterday, Alfred Brandt, of No. 288 Duffield-street, Brooklyn, was discovered dead in the waiting-room at the Fulton Ferry. He was in a sitting position, and attention to him was attracted by his failure to take several boats which left the ferry. Mr. Brandt was employed as station agent at the Franklin-street station on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, and was on his way home when he was taken sick and died. He had been in ill health for several months.

A FATAL STABBING CASE.

Thomas Connolly, employed at the zinc works in Bayonne, N. J., was arraigned before Recorder Besher yesterday on a charge of having fatally stabbed James Smith, a fellow-employe. A party of men, among whom were the two men named, lingered in a saloon known as the "Dead-House" till long after midnight Wednesday. One of the party—Charles McBride—went out, and when Smith went to look for him, he heard him in altercation with Connelly and his son, a boy 16 years of age. Smith stepped up to advise McBride to go home, when young Connelly struck him on the head with a club. McBride started after the boy, and then Connelly, exclaiming "I've got you, anyhow," plunged a knife twice in his back. One of the wounds is between Smith's shoulders, and, though painful, is not necessarily dangerous. The second thrust drove the knife into his kidney, and inflicted probably a fatal wound. The Police surrounded Connelly's house and arrested him.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Feb. 19.—As the engine of a passenger train on the Bellaire and Southwestern Narrow Gauge Railroad, to-night went upon the trestlework three miles west of Jacobsburg Station, which is 80 feet in height, it jumped the track, throwing a coach and baggage car down the embankment. Both cars were turned bottom up. It is rumored that ex-Congressman Danford and a Mrs. Caldwell were fatally wounded, while Mail Agent A. B. Booth was seriously bruised. A special car has been sent to the scene of the disaster, with which there is no telegraphic communication.

OIL IN THE OLD WORLD

PENNSYLVANIA'S FUTURE RIVALS IN SUPPLYING PETROLEUM.

THE FIELD AND PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA—METHODS OF WORKING AND TRANSPORTATION—WORKING THE DEPOSITS IN AUSTRIA—NO CHANCE ABROAD FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION AT PRESENT.

BRADFORD, Penn., Feb. 18.—The Hon. Lewis Emery, of this city, a gentleman largely interested in the oil business, returned a few days ago from a protracted visit to the Russian and Austrian petroleum regions, the nature and magnitude of which have been known in this country only through rumor. Mr. Emery brings back important and interesting data. The oil developments in Russia have been made along the Caucasus Mountains, from the Caspian to the Black Sea, a distance of 1,500 miles. Oil was discovered on the eastern shore of the Black Sea in 1865, but nothing is being done there at present in the way of production. Along the Kuban River, a stream emptying into the Black Sea, a paying territory is being developed. Two wells have been sunk by a company of French capitalists, a Pennsylvania operator, the well-known Dr. Tweddle, of Pittsburg, directing the work. This company has a refinery at Taman. The principal producing field is at the eastern end of the Caucasus range, along the Caspian Sea at Baku. It was in this region that the ancient fire-worshipers held their sacred festivals, digging pits along the sea shore, from which volumes of gas were emitted from the earth, ignited, and became the holy flame of the worshipers. Here, managed by American skill, numbers of wells have been sunk, and a daily product of 28,000 barrels of crude petroleum is obtained. Many of the wells are flowing ones, with immense capacity. They are drilled to an average depth of 300 feet, and spout their substance to the surface through 12-inch pipes. Immense quantities of sand are thrown up with the oil, and around some wells is banked up 30 feet high and 300 feet about. Refineries of very large capacity are located at Baku, and while the same principle of refining that is used in this country is adopted there, its application is yet deficient, and the refined oil is far below the quality of refined American oil. Owing to lack of transportation facilities, very little Russian oil is exported. Mr. Emery thinks that at present the oil trade of America has nothing to fear from the Russian field, as American oil, possessing, as it does, unlimited and comparatively cheap transportation facilities, can be placed in the markets of the world at a rate with which Russia cannot now compete.

But the development of this vast Russian field may be said to be only begun, and with the completion of railroad communication with important points it will destroy all demand for American oil in that part of the world. Oil from the Russian fields to southern markets is now carried on the backs of camels, a mode of transportation at once slow and expensive. From Poti, a Black Sea port, a railroad extends to Tiflis. This road was built by Russian capital, and its extension to the oil-fields at Baku is now under way. Other transportation lines are about to be begun uniting Baku with other important seaports. To reach St. Petersburg and intermediate markets, the oil is carried on the Caspian Sea on floats from Baku to Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga. From that place it is taken by steamers up the Volga River to Nijni Novgorod, whence it is transported by rivers and canals to the Russian capital, a distance of 2,500 miles from the oil-wells. This costs more than to transport oil from Pennsylvania to the same Russian markets. The fuel used on these steamers is a residuum of the petroleum, which, in the Russian oil, forms about 75 per cent. of the crude, the remainder forming an illuminating oil as yet inferior to American kerosene. The petroleum fuel is eagerly sought after in the region, and is sold at 25 cents a ton. Unlike the residuum of the Pennsylvania oil, it burns without smoke. The Russian oil-field may be said to be comparatively boundless. It extends down into India, where developments have been making with more or less success for some time. Oil exists in British Burmah, in Assam, and the Punjaub. In the Rangoon district petroleum has been known for centuries. The wells are attended with the same eruption of sand or mud that characterizes the Russian wells, and are called by the natives mud volcanoes. In some parts of India the crude petroleum is very thick, and becomes solid at a temperature of 60°. It is called Rangoon tar, and contains 10 per cent. of paraffine. In other parts the oil is thin, transparent, and light-colored. The oil-fields of Austria are situated in the Carpathian Mountains, in the primitive Province of Galicia. It covers about 500 miles of mountain territory. Mr. Emery says that, while the field may be capable of great development, it is at present yielding not more than 600 barrels a day. There are some natural oil springs in the region. The principal part of the operations is conducted by enterprising Americans, who have pushed into the isolated country—it is 400 miles north of Pesth—in the hope of developing a profitable field. The wells sunk by these men have been put down on scientific principles, but the natives content themselves with sinking a pit, the sides of which they do not shore up. The oil that exudes from the soil they collect by letting it filter over a curled-up sheepskin into the receptacle they have at hand. The oil corresponds in quality to that of Pennsylvania, and, with proper development, would yield a product far in excess of the American supply. Rude refineries are distributed through the region as far south as Bucharest, but are taxed only to supply the somewhat limited local demand. The whole region is controlled by Polish Jews, who oppose the introduction of outside capital or modern modes of operation. A peculiar formation found in connection with the Galician oil is a wax known as ozokerit, which is extensively dealt in for the manufacture of candles.

E. M. Grant, of Foxburg, Penn., who lately returned from a visit to the Galician oil fields, gives some interesting details, the result of his observations there. The whole field is 400 miles long, he says, and 40 wide, extending from Kleneczany, in the north-west, to Remairi, in the south-east, and across the Carpathian Mountains, from Szigeth, in Hungary, to Jaslo, in Galicia. It is divided into the eastern, western, and Hungarian districts. The Western District produces about 400 barrels of crude oil a day in an area of territory 70 miles long and 10 wide. Operations have been carried on here in a more or less primitive way for 20 years. Steam-power has not been introduced yet, the work of engines being done by lusty and lazy Poles. The wells are put down from 500 to 800 feet, when the oil is struck. It varies in gravity and color. On one favorable spot, five acres in extent, 150 wells have been put down. The nearest railroad from Roboka, the principal oil centre of the western district, is 30 miles distant. The oil is refined on the spot as it comes from the wells. Teamsters carry the oil to the railroad for 15 cents a barrel, so that, as regards cheapness of transportation, the railroad might as well be 30 miles away as on the spot. The eastern district of the Galicia oil-field is at present doing very little in the way of oil production. The wells are principally centred about a place called Boryslaw. They yield from three to ten barrels a day. The oil is clear, and of a deep green color. The wax deposits of Eastern Galicia are of more importance than the oil wells. This "earth-wax," or ozokerit, is the residuum of petroleum, the oil having evaporated. The wax lies in beds, like clay, at depths from 350 to 600 feet below the surface. Shafts are sunk to the beds. The sides of the shafts are curbed with timbers, but in such a careless and unscientific manner that they are constantly caving in, and burying workmen in the depths. From four to six men are killed in this way every week. But the entire field is in the possession of Polish Jews of the most avaricious class. They refuse to go to the expense of making their shafts safe, and the laborers are at their mercy. Mr. Grant says that the Polish Jews of Boryslaw are hated and despised by all the Jews of Europe. The Boryslaw wax field is only 50 acres in extent, and, upon that, 10,000 shafts have been sunk. On that 50 acres, 12,000 men work and live. The Jews who own the deposits have made large fortunes from the product, as it is very valuable, bringing 8 cents a pound at the fields. It is used solely for making candles. The region is intensely Catholic, and "holy days" are constantly occurring, upon which occasions vast numbers of candles are used. But, besides the local demand for the wax, it requires immense quantities to supply that of other countries. The ozokerit lies in a vein 16 inches thick. It is dug out with shovels, and raised from the shafts by buckets and windlass. The owners are the only merchants, bankers, and hotel-keepers in the region. Everything is mortgaged to them. The men shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair at each temple. The women also shave their heads, substituting mohair wigs for their natural hair. The Hungarian oil district, while promising as well if not better than the others, has been only slightly developed. It is destined at some day to become an important region in connection with the world's supply of petroleum. The Hungarian Government offers to extend aid to any one who will begin operations looking to the development of the country.

A MAHARAJAH'S MARRIAGE.

IMPOSING WEDDING PROCESSION IN INDIA.

Baroda Correspondence of the Times of India.

Great was the pomp and great were the rejoicings that attended the nuptial rites of his Highness the Maharajah Syajee Rao Gaekwar on Wednesday last. To see the gorgeous spectacle in all its entirety was, however, almost impossible for European visitors, inasmuch as seats were provided for them in the Nazar Paga, where the marriage ceremony took place, and they were expected to await the coming of the bridegroom. At about 5 P. M. the marriage procession, which had started from the Lalpura Gate, arrived amid a scene of bewildering yet charming confusion. It was a dense, surging, picturesque mass of humanity. All types were present—the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poorest. Among the crowds were several English soldiers, who had, evidently, trudged the whole weary way with the procession, and had, therefore, had the opportunity of witnessing perhaps more than any one else, and it was from one of these, a most intelligent man, that I afterward obtained the following account of experiences on this eventful day: "I found out the time of the Resident's departure from cantonments, and followed him to the Lalpura Gate of the city. Arrived at the Lalpura Gate there was some delay while Mr. Melvill and the officers who accompanied him mounted their elephants. At last the procession started, a woman in front scattering coins, then natives in gilded howdahs, then elephants with officers, traveling gents, political agents, and globe trotters, all jumbled up anyhow, then myself on foot, then Mr. Melvill's elephant, abreast of which, when there was room, walked the magnificent elephant with the State gold howdah, inside of which was any amount of gold tinsel, inside which tinsel, I was given to understand, was his Highness Syajee Rao Gaekwar. I have omitted to mention the Arab Guard of his Highness, which joined on the way. As we passed by the regiments the bands played 'God Save the Queen' in various keys. Eventually we arrived opposite the Nazar Paga, where the marriage was to take place. Drawn up opposite this was a guard of honor of the Twentieth N. I. I had now to think of some method of obtaining an entrance into the Paga. Eventually I was in a hall such as I had never seen before. Here I saw rows of gorgeous columns decorated in a most elaborate and artistic style with gold and silver and all the colors of the rainbow. The walls were covered with affective, if somewhat crude, native paintings, and the whole reminded me of the Greek temple of my imagination brought to life. The ladies and gentlemen were seated along the central aisle. Of native gentlemen there were plenty, but I did not see one single native lady. I hear it is not their custom to take open part in any festivity. The sombre dresses of the Europeans blended in a most artistic manner with the gaily-colored apparel of the Indians, and the whole was to my eyes the most pompous gathering that I had ever seen. I fell into a reverie. From this I was aroused by a sudden clang of discordant music which made me swear, (inwardly,) but I was quite consoled when I observed that the cause of the discordance was the entrance of two nautch girls. I was so much taken with this hall that I persuaded Sergt. Jones, of my company, to come with me next day and have a good look around. Now, Sergt. Jones has passed the Rorkee College, and is a qualified something or other, so I asked him to write me down a description of the place, and here is what he wrote: 'The durbar pavilion, a large temporary structure, capable of containing 800 or 900 people seated, is thoroughly characteristic. No one in any other part of the world would ever think of erecting so costly a structure, replete with the most minute decorations, for the purpose of the hour, and yet it is this butterfly magnificence which adds the great charm to Oriental splendor. The columns are of Hindu character, supporting cusped corbelling, a form of ornament originally Mohammedan, but now, by use and modification, distinctly Hindu. The ceiling, flat and white, is to a great extent hidden by the crystal chandeliers. The decorations, in green, gold, and silver, are classical and exuberant. The ground-work of painted mirrors forms the silver, with the green and gold of tinsel. At the end of the hall a cloth of gold, pierced with small round holes and showing globes of crimson and pale blue glass, when lighted by the sun during the day produces a wonderfully rich effect.'"

I had almost forgotten to mention that I actually saw a part of the marriage ceremony. I managed to get in with one of the lots who were in turn allowed to go to the scene of the rite itself. The Gaikwars are always married in a stable, I suppose because the Mahrattas are such famed horsemen, but the particular stable in which the present Gaikwar was married had been so converted that it would have taken a very horsey man indeed to have recognized in it a home for a noble quadruped. When I entered this stable I found a dense crowd, through which I elbowed my way with characteristic modesty, and at last found myself quite near the Maharajah and his bride, who were seated on the ground surrounded by Brahmins of high rank, one of whom was reading something in a monotonous tone of voice, which I fancy must have been an injunction to wives. The bride was bowed and apparently overcome by emotion, and the bridegroom was thoughtful and silent. Meanwhile, the mystic thread which binds them irrevocably together was wound round and round, and I left the place with an impression that I had never seen a more beautiful or a more imposing ceremony.

REPUDIATED MISSISSIPPI BONDS.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE SUBMITTED BY THE HOLDERS OF THEM.

The following Message from Gov. Stone was read in the Senate of Mississippi on Monday, 9th inst.:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JACKSON, Feb. 9, 1880.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: Shortly after the adjournment of the last Legislature, I received a communication from Edward Haslewood, Esq., representing the holders of the Mississippi repudiated bonds, dated London, England, Feb. 21, 1878, inclosing copies of a memorial addressed to the Governor, the Senators, and the Representatives of the State of Mississippi, submitting a proposition in behalf of said bondholders to compromise the indebtedness of the State on account of said repudiated bonds, and requesting me to submit the same to the Legislature for consideration.

A communication from J. F. Howard, Esq., also representing said bondholders, dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1880, requesting me to submit the memorial to your honorable body, was received a few days since.

In accordance with these requests I have the honor to submit the inclosed copy of said memorial for such action as, in your wisdom, you may determine. Respectfully, J. M. STONE, Governor.

Following is the proposition of the bondholders:

1. That the bondholders should waive all claim for the unpaid interest from the year 1840 to the last day of this year, say over $13,000,000.

2. That the State should issue new bonds to the extent of $7,000,000, being the amount of the original issue.

3. That the new issue of bonds should bear interest for the first year, commencing from the 1st of January, 1879, first payment being in July, 1879, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, increasing annually, after the first year, at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum.

4. If deemed advantageous to the State, that the said new issue of bonds may be received in payment for any unoccupied land or lands belonging to the State, at the rate of 320 acres for a bond of $1,000, the object in this being to induce an immigration of thrifty men, providing a market and a sinking fund for the bonds.

Mr. Reynolds offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, (the House concurring,) That the communication of his Excellency, in reference to certain bonds of the State of Mississippi, and accompanying documents, be referred to a joint select committee of the two houses, to be composed of three on the part of the Senate, and —— on the part of the House of Representatives.

By the provisions of the present Constitution, the State is prohibited from ever legalizing these bonds, the clause, which was adopted in 1875, reading: "Nor shall the State assume, redeem, secure, or pay any indebtedness claimed to be due by the State of Mississippi, to any person, association or corporation whatsoever, claiming the same as owners, holders, or assignees of any bond or bonds known as the Union Bank bonds, or Planters' Bank bonds."

GIRLS AS MATHEMATICIANS.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Feb. 4.

At the recent examination for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, four students of Girton College have received indirect recognition as mathematicians. It appears that, by the courtesy of four of the five examiners, the papers of these ladies were looked over, and it was found that, according to the university standard, one of them—Miss Scott—obtained marks which, were women qualified to take academic honors, would have placed her name high among the Wranglers; while the other three—the Misses Staley, Kerr, and Jackson—would have come out in the third class. These ladies prepared their papers on precisely the same conditions as those imposed on male students, and nothing but the disabilities which still attach to the womanly status prevented them from reaping the becoming rewards of their talents and industry. The Misses Scott, Staley, Kerr, and Jackson will receive from their college degree certificates.

HOW AN OLD DOG WAS AVENGED.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Talking of dogs," said Dr. F——, "I'll tell you a true story. When I lived in Dayton, I had a neighbor, Dr. Van Tuyl, who had a mastiff, named 'Lige. He had ground old and gray and toothless. He had been, in his prime, without a peer in a square dog-fight, but now was on the retired list. It was hard for 'Lige to give up his dog-days in inglorious ease. Every now and then, feeling the rust of inaction, he would engage in combat with some wandering dog, to be made painfully aware of his enfeebled age. One day when 'Lige was dozing on the front porch he looked up and saw in the street, under a load of wood, a large yellow dog—a jaunty fellow, young, vigorous, and saucy, with an unmistakable country air about him. The stranger was looking around in a supercilious way, as if there wasn't anything thereabout worth a second glance. 'Lige made up his mind that this dog needed to be taught humility. So out he went and straightaway engaged the stranger. A cloud of dust, a halo of hair, and old 'Lige returned with his ears torn and bleeding. Smarting with defeat, he ran through the house, out the back door, and jumped a side fence into an adjoining yard. Dr. Brennan lived there. He had a dog, a large, well-knit fellow, much such a dog as 'Lige had been at his best. 'Lige found this dog, and a council of some sort was held. I don't know what was said; all I know is half a minute after 'Lige's defeat, and before the country dog had well digested his victory, the Brennan dog accompanied him over the fence, through the Van Tuyl residence, across the porch into the street, and there 'Lige looked on while his friend tackled the country dog, giving that verdant visitor a wholesome defeat. 'Lige being now fully revenged and vindicated, the two dogs returned to their homes, leaving the country dog, much crestfallen, licking his wounds."

THE WICKED REPUBLICANS.

SENATOR BEN. H. HILL, OF GEORGIA, ONCE MORE GIVES HIS OPINION OF THEM.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* prints a long letter from Senator Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, purporting to be addressed to an indefinite somebody in Vermont, whose name is not hinted at, but who is put in the position of an anxious inquirer desiring to learn from Mr. Hill, (1,) whether he favors Gen. Grant for President under any consideration, (as some people claim;) (2,) whether Grant has any following among Southern Democrats, and (3,) whether in case of his [Grant's] nomination by the Republicans he [Hill] thinks he [Grant] could carry a single Southern State. Mr. Hill responds to this inquirer with alacrity, and tells him that he does not favor Grant's election to the Presidency under any contingency he can now imagine, and that, while Grant does have some following in the South among those "who say they are Democrats," if nominated by the Republican Party he could not (in Hill's opinion) carry a single Southern State. Mr. Hill asserts it to be a fact that the Northern people are not permitted to understand the real views and feelings of the Southern people, and says that all thinking men in the South feel and believe that our constitutional system of free government is in very great peril of final and complete overthrow. "The Southern people," he says, "have lost everything by sectionalism. The Republican Party owes all its successes, all its power, and all its offices to this same sectionalism. The Southern people desire above all things to put an end to the sectionalism which has destroyed them. The Republican Party desires above all things to keep alive the sectionalism which has made them. * * * In the last Presidential count the Southern Democrats insisted upon submitting to the loss of a President elected by the people rather than hazard the dangers of another civil war. Yet Republican leaders who knew this fact, and who in private here expressed warm admiration for it, went home to their people and represented that the country would be in danger again if the South, with the Democratic Party, should again obtain power! And every Republican partisan paper daily emphasized the falsehood. During the late extra session it was well known that, while the Southern Democrats desired the repeal of certain laws, and most especially an odious jury law, under which nearly all white men in the South could be excluded from the Federal jury-box, they were yet determined never to adjourn without voting appropriations to support the Government. Yet the Republicans, who knew this, brazenly represented to the Northern people 'that the rebels, having failed to shoot the Government to death, were seeking to starve it to death.' And all the Republican papers repeated the slander."

Of the Democratic Party and the South, he says: "We [the South] can have neither hope nor life save in a broad constitutional nationalism. It is not possible, therefore, for Gen. Grant or any other man nominated by the sectional Republican Party to carry a single Southern State. I admit the Democratic Party is not, in all respects, what we desire. There is much in the history of that party I cannot approve, and it vacillates now on some questions in a manner which is mortifying. But with all its faults it is the only party in sight with which any man can affiliate who sincerely desires to fraternize the feelings, nationalize the interests, and constitutionalize the Government of the American people. * * * We of the South present no names for Presidential honors. I believe the very best thing which could happen would be an administration of the Government by a wise Southern statesman, for it would be the pride and pleasure of such a statesman to so administer our national affairs as to banish from the minds of the Northern people the last vestige of distrust and apprehension of Southern national fidelity growing out of past sectional controversies. But we are aware that the sectional temper of the North is not in condition to reason calmly on this subject, and would not brook such a suggestion. Therefore, no thoughtful man in the South is even expecting such honors. All we expect or ask is that Northern statesmen shall be presented who will do equal justice to all sections, and whose lives show that they do not regard the abuse and calumny of any section as the test of loyalty to the Union. There are many such statesmen in every State of the North in both parties, but not one such is even spoken of for the Republican nomination. I can name men in New-England—even in Massachusetts—who would administer the Government in a spirit worthy of Washington, and either one of whom the Southern people would rejoice in aiding to elevate to that high position. After all, such men must ultimately be chosen, or the people will lose the right to choose at all. The people must end the triumphs of fraud or fraud will end the liberties of the people, and that, too, at no distant day."

BUCHOLZ AGAIN ON TRIAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 19.—This was the third day of the Bucholz trial. The twelfth juror was obtained within the first 15 minutes of the session. Siegfried Gruenwald testified that, in pursuance of a written contract, he came to this country with Schulte, as his servant, landing on Sept. 27, 1878. While at the Sonne Hotel, in New-York, he made the acquaintance of the prisoner, who learned of the wealth carried on the person of Schulte, and told the witness that he was foolish to leave such a master. Gruenwald deserted Schulte about Oct. 1, but, a month or so later, wrote him that he would like to re-enter his service, and on the day of the homicide was called upon by his former master and re-engaged. The witness was confident that the watch shown him was Schulte's, and was perfectly positive about the hat, coat, pocket-book, keys, handkerchiefs, &c. Frank Just, an attaché of the Sonne Hotel, drove Schulte to the depot when he left New-York. Bucholz, who was anxious to ride with them, obtained permission, and earnestly besought the murdered man to accept of him as a servant. The old man was at first indisposed to do so, but finally he yielded, and they took the train together. The cross-examination of the first three witnesses of the afternoon session shows that the defense propose to make a fight on the same issue as raised in the former trial, that the name of the deceased man was Johann instead of John, as alleged in the indictment.

Mrs. Amelia Waring, in whose house Schulte lived, testified that the prisoner came to her house with his master; the latter was never out after sundown, and usually retired about 6 o'clock; when walking, Bucholz went ahead; he visited New-York several times; Schulte once announced that the accused man was to leave him on Jan. 20, the day of the homicide; Schulte went to New-York, saying he would return at 4 o'clock; his servant went to meet him, passing through the woods where the murder was afterward committed. The witness next saw Bucholz about 7 o'clock, as the door was opened in response to his repeated cries, when he said, "Schulte is murdered." The whole family went to the neighbors for assistance, which arrived at 7:12. The cross-examination was not completed when the court adjourned.

AN EMPRESS'S EXPENSES.

From London Truth.

Waste and peculation are traditional in the Imperial household of Russia. I read that the expenses of the Empress Marie Feodorovna at Cannes were paid for at the rate of £5,000 a month. Probably this covered the bills of the butcher, baker, and grocer. It did not cover those of the wax chandler who furnished the Imperial villa and the chapel, of the livery stables, of the gas company, of the *bouquetières*, and of the telegraph company. Wax candles were perpetually burning in the room in which mass was daily said. They were of the most expensive quality, and were sold to the chaplains of her Imperial Majesty for treble the price paid by the Catholic priest of the neighboring church. Flowers were profusely supplied to the villa by a gardener, and when they had been a few hours in the daytime in vases, they were resold—but not to the profit of the imperial exchequer—to the *bouquetières* who supplies the *demi-monde* at Cannes. When the journey back to St. Petersburg was decided upon, the clerk of the buttery ordered 15 days' provisions for her Majesty and her retinue to be stored in the imperial train. The overplus will be the perquisite of some officer. Champagne-cup was *en permanence* in the saloon carriages in which the Grand Dukes and gentlemen in attendance traveled. Lunch was not taken at any of the stations at which the train halted.

AN UNDIVIDED CHURCH.

From the Jersey City Journal.

UNION HILL, Feb. 6, 1880.

We, the undersigned, Elders, Deacons, and other members of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, at Union Hill, N. J., publicly protest, by our own signatures, against a certain article which, under the caption, "A Divided Church," made its first appearance, Jan. 28, 1880, in the *Evening Journal* of Jersey City, and has thence found its way into New-York papers. We declare said article to be a shameful slander against our Pastor, the Rev. H. Schoppe, and a malicious misrepresentation of a congregational matter that has long since been adjusted. By far the greatest part of the statement rests upon falsehoods that can only have been promulgated by certain persons who were some time ago, by a definite resolution, expelled from the congregation. Our congregation itself flourishes and increases steadily, and has never before been in a more peaceful and harmonious state than just at the present. Those that have copied the offense will please now copy the defense. C. H. Wedemeyer, Henry Backer, John M. Meyer, Elders; John Gschwind, Jr., August Lei, decker, John Kempel, Siebert Spill, Julius Hoffman, William Baker, Henry Betts, Deacons; Fred Hess, Henry Ammerman, Otto Paul, Louis Hess, and others.

NAFTAL FOUND NOT GUILTY.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 19.—The jury in the case of Naftal, the alleged Red Bank incendiary, remained out all night. On Judge Walling's appearance on the bench early this morning, the jury came in and stated to the court that it was unable to agree. Judge Walling refused to discharge the jury, and an hour later it came in with a verdict of not guilty.

MILITARY ART IN THE EAST

A SOLDIER'S VISIT TO CHINA, JAPAN, AND PERSIA.

THE GREAT ADVANCES MADE BY THE JAPANESE—INTENSE CONSERVATISM OF THE CHINESE—AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Brevet Major J. P. Sanger, of the First United States Artillery, last evening read a paper on "Artillery in the East," at the head-quarters of the Military Service Institution, on Governor's Island. For the accommodation of members of the institution stationed at other posts in the harbor, the steamboat left Fort Hamilton at 7 P. M., touched at Fort Wadsworth, and steamed thence to Governor's Island. Visitors from this City and Brooklyn were taken from the Battery to the island at 7 and 8 P. M., and were brought back at 10 and 11 o'clock. The introductory pages of the paper set forth that the observations of the author were taken during a two years' trip through Asia and Europe. Embarking at San Francisco in August, 1875, he first went to China, then to Japan, and next to India. While in the last-mentioned country he witnessed the manœuvres of the troops in honor of the Prince of Wales. After landing at Yokohama, Major Sanger and Gen. Upton inspected the armament of Japan. They found that, under the guidance of the French officers who began their operations 25 years ago, the old arms had been abandoned, while the infantry, in discipline, organization, and equipment, had been closely modeled after the best European armies. All the finest and most serviceable samples of small arms had been collected and experimented with, until the Japanese, from being in a condition of barbarian ignorance, in a military point of view, had assumed a very respectable position as an armed power. Large and well-equipped arsenals have been established, arrangements have been perfected for the manufacture of powder and other articles needed in military service, and a liberal policy has been pursued in the purchase of heavy guns from more civilized nations. America, Major Sanger ascertained, has been much favored by the purchasing agents of the Government. The ancient forts used prior to the advent of the foreign era, were interestingly described. The new fortifications at the mouths of the principal rivers, are not only well equipped, but well manned and officered. The Government has paid similar attention to the development of civil progress by the building of railroads and the establishment of telegraphic lines. Regarded from an artillerist's point of view, there is not much to be learned from Japan, although Major Sanger found much to interest him in what had been done prior to his visit. The Major found no evidences of civil or military advancement in China. "The Chinese," said he, "are simply beating time and standing still, while the Japanese are marching on." The intense antipathy of the Chinese to everything foreign has led them to reject nearly all opportunities offered them for improvement. Facilities for gathering information were denied Major Sanger and his companions, until letters were obtained from Prince Kung. Whenever these letters were exhibited to persons in authority, ample opportunities for investigation were afforded. In examinations for promotion in the military service the only points of merit taken into consideration are skill with the bow and personal strength. The bow and spear are still retained in the service, as are also the matchlock and a great swivel gun, which was once an effective weapon. Major Sanger told the story of a Mandarin who spent 35 years in this country, and who on his return to his dirty home in China, left behind him all his American habits. This Mandarin told the Major that he had two sons in New-Haven, Conn., who, he expected, would return to China as thoroughly Chinese as he [the father] was. In examining the great wall of China, Major Sanger found that at no point did its height exceed 20 feet, while its greatest thickness did not exceed the same number of feet. In some of the embrasures were obsolete cannon sticking in the masonry and almost hidden in it. A drawing of one of those old pieces was exhibited by the reader, showing it to be bound with large metal rings for greater strength. Before leaving the subject of Chinese armament and fortifications, Major Sanger remarked that it would be idle to look for any perceptible change in the policy of the Chinese Empire. The rulers, who understand the situation, have done everything to foster the conservatism of the natives. A striking illustration of the antipathy of the Chinese to improvements and innovations was the recent purchase and destruction of the first railroad ever built in their country. Their fine Navy is used merely as a police force in Chinese waters. The Army Major Sanger regards as a mere plaything. The new forts built by foreign artillerists are falling into disuse, but the arsenals are, in some respects, well supplied. While in India the Major carefully observed the condition of the Army and the artillery plant. The paper contained very little information concerning them, it being the intention of the author to reserve his notes for his report on the English service. The condition of the Army and military service in Persia was found to be worse than in Japan or China. The Army is one only in name. Officers and men alike attend to their private business at all times, notwithstanding they are supposed to be on active duty at least half the time. No improvements resulted from the visit of the Shah to the European Courts. That potentate, on returning, retired to the seclusion of his harem, and seemed to be in a state of constant uncertainty and dread while the English and Russian diplomatists swarmed in his capital and in the important cities. Weak attempts have been made from time to time to improve the condition of the Army, but as soon as good results began to become manifest, the efforts were invariably abandoned. Major Sanger's next paper will be descriptive of the artillery and fortifications of Italy.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S EDITOR.

CASSAGNAC'S SERVICES TO THE SECOND EMPIRE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The interesting part of M. De Cassagnac's career began when, shortly before the coup d'état of 1851, he accepted the functions of journalist-in-ordinary to Prince Louis Napoleon. The founder of the Second Empire placed from the first great confidence in M. De Cassagnac. The latter had won his renown as a hard hitter in journalism under Louis Philippe; when, through the intermediary of Count de Morny, he was presented at the Elysée, it was on the explicit understanding that he should place his pen absolutely at the devotion of the ruler of France. Napoleon III. and M. De Cassagnac appear to have understood each other at once, and there never arose a difference between them. All who ever saw M. De Cassagnac could guess by a mere glance at him how congenial the "imperial idea" must have been to such a nature as his. Of Creole extraction, and born in Martinique, he had the face of a white negro, with eyes that sparkled remarkably. He was passionate, imaginative; he loved finery, hankered after pomp, ribands, honors, and cared no more for the liberties of his fellow-subjects than a regular negro might have done. A régime that held France fast gagged and bound, but which, as a set-off, supplied the people with a splendid Court and a dashing Army, seemed perfection to him. M. De Cassagnac was not an originator, but he could work up the ideas of another man and express them in a masterly fashion. He could also add, by way of ornament, hollow but very brilliant ideas of his own. Napoleon's plans were always far better explained and defended by M. De Cassagnac than they could have been by himself. Not once, but a hundred times at least, during Napoleon's reign M. De Cassagnac had to endure snubs from the official journal which would have made a sensitive man quiver with mortification; and once or twice the Emperor—in order to soothe jealous Ministers—had to cease receiving or corresponding with him for months at a time. But M. De Cassagnac knew his master's mind, and was good courtier enough never to notice the slights that were put upon him by the Court. It should be added, that he made a very good thing out of his loyalty. An official Deputy in the Corps Législatif from 1852 to 1870, he was likewise a Commander of the Legion of Honor; while the subsidies which his newspapers received from the civil list gave him wealth and enabled him to buy a cozy estate in the Gers.

ENGLISH SALMON-FISHING.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 4.

Frozen water and floating ice have more or less retarded salmon-fishing on those English rivers in which the season opened on Monday last. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear that the quantity of salmon received in London at the commencement of the season of 1880 has not been very large. The salmon which arrived yesterday all came, it seems, from two rivers, namely, the Eden and the Severn. Up in the north the frost has not affected the rivers so much as it has generally in the south. In the Eden, the nets were at work early on Monday, and by the night mail from Carlisle there were dispatched to Billingsgate several fine fresh-run salmon. In the Severn, the nets were not so successful. Floating ice interfered much with fishing operations; and although several hauls were made here and there, and several salmon landed, they were, with one exception, either "kelts" or else "unspawned fish," and were accordingly returned to the water. The one exception was a fine "fresh-run" salmon of 25 pounds, which, in the course of yesterday, reached a West End fishmonger in prime order. Within the last few days a number of Irish salmon have reached London. These, for the most part, have come from Killarney, where the season has been opened since the 1st of January. Several fine Lough Neagh trout have also been on sale in many of the West End fishmongers' shops. These are considered a great delicacy, and have found a ready sale at as much as 8s. a pound. As yet, net-fishing has not commenced in Scotland. The Tay opens to-morrow, a number of other rivers on the 11th, the Tweed on the 15th, and several more Scotch waters on the 25th. The angling season has opened on many rivers throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, but as yet little or nothing has been done.

A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

From the London Times, Feb. 5.

Another step toward the solution of the question of electric lighting is represented by the sun electric light, of which a private demonstration took place yesterday afternoon at the experimental factory, No. 80 Gray's-inn road, London. The lamp shown upon this occasion was that designed for use in railway stations, mines, collieries, and the like. In this lamp, which is the invention of Mr. Harrison, carbon rods [illegible] of an inch in diameter, placed vertically, are used, the positive being the top carbon and the negative the bottom one. The adjustment is stated to be automatic and not to consist of wheels, springs, or any similar clock-work arrangement whatever. What this adjustment does consist of, however, is known only to the inventor at present. The light is a very good one, and is fairly steady. There were occasional aberrations during our inspection, but these were reasonably accounted for by the circumstance that the machine producing the light was driven from an engine which at the same time was doing a considerable amount of factory work. The current is generated from a Gramme continuous current machine of two-horse power. Mr. Harrison's system is stated to be capable of considerable subdivision, although this point was not demonstrated. Drawings were shown illustrating the principles of the proposed method of street illumination. This consists in the point of light being placed in the base of the lamp standard and directed up the interior of the lamp-post, on the top of which is placed a circular reflector, by means of which the light will be reflected around. There were other modifications shown which will be best described when the principles of the invention are made known.

THE REV. MR. WEBSTER'S VISION.

THE QUEBEC CLERGYMAN DESCRIBES HIS ANGELIC VISITOR.

From the Toronto Mail.

QUEBEC, Feb. 17.—The excitement of the hour is still the Rev. Mr. Webster's vision, and a local paper this morning has the following report of an interview with the reverend gentleman, who, it might be mentioned, is an Episcopalian. Mr. Webster received the reporter courteously, and by no means objected to the interviewing process, which, after a few preliminary observations, was somewhat as follows:

Q.—Have you any objection to give a more detailed account of the manifestation alluded to in your sermon last night? A.—There are some particulars which I cannot make public.

Q.—Can you describe the time and manner of the apparition? A.—The vision appeared to me while in bed about 2 A. M. on Monday last, and opposite the foot of the bed, between it and the door, which I had locked before retiring.

Q.—What was the form and appearance of the vision? A.—I can best describe it by stating that the figure which appeared to me was quite plain and unmistakable. It presented a most angelic appearance, and was surrounded by a kind of halo or phosphoric light. It must have remained in the same position about half an hour, and it was evident it was attended in the room by others, which were, however, more or less obscured by the prominence assumed by the central figure.

Q.—Was the appearance that of an angel, or of a disembodied spirit resembling any one with whom you were familiar? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Then you cannot say whether you were visited by the spirit of a good man formerly resident here, some of whose relatives have surmised that such might have been the case? A.—I am unable to answer this question. Though I have an idea as to the identity, I am by no means certain, however. Even from friends in Montreal, I have received letters surmising that the vision may have been a spirit of some dead relative of theirs known to me in life.

Q.—Did the apparition alarm you? A.—Not in the least during its stay, which seemed to be at least half an hour.

Q.—Did you speak to the spirit? A.—No.

Q.—Did it speak to you? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not receive a message by the vision, and how? A.—The vision had a message to me, but it was not spoken. We find in visions that one which is seen never makes itself heard.

Q.—How, then, was the message communicated to you? A.—In the usual manner, by signs.

Q.—Do you now feel yourself at liberty to make public the purport of the message? A.—No, not at present, under any circumstances.

Q.—May further information respecting it be expected later? A.—I shall await developments, or further instructions from the spirit world.

Q.—Did you receive during the vision any revelation of faith or doctrine? A.—Not in particular, but I cannot and dare not reveal what was shown me.

In addition to the foregoing answers, the reporter elicited from the reverend gentleman that he had taken down in Greek the message communicated to him; also, that after the disappearance of the apparition, he had become very much agitated, and had decided not to remain in the house at night alone. A young man has ever since occupied at night the adjoining room. Mr. Webster, likewise, claims that the vision has since its first appearance been seen by him twice, once on Tuesday night last, and again on the night of Friday. On each occasion he had anticipated its occurrence, having, as he says, been accorded a sign on the day preceding, which coincided with a remarkable sound heard by him some hours prior to its first appearance. The reverend gentleman denies most emphatically holding any views tending toward spiritualism, but is, of course, a strong believer in the proximity to us mortals of the spirits of departed friends. He expresses the belief that further manifestations of a like nature will be made him, and that it is his appointed mission to proclaim to men their nearness to the spirit world, and the fact that communications to some men are still occasionally made in our day through visions. He professes no dread from the further anticipations of ghostly visitors, but only from messages and instructions which they may communicate to him, and holds that the Protestantism of the present day has erred nearly as much on the side of infidelity as other systems of religion have on the score of over-credulity in the matter of visions. Mr. Webster appears quite positive of the reality of the supernatural appearances described above, and denies that he was either asleep or suffering from mental hallucination when they were shown to him.

THE RECOVERY OF THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond (Va.) State, Feb. 17.

That the war was a terrible blow upon the South we all know, not only destroying its accumulated wealth, but also, in a great measure, crippling its agencies or drying up its sources to such an extent as to render future recovery and accumulation, if not a hopeless, at least, a very difficult, task, to be accomplished only by patient industry, through long suffering and deprivation. It is needless to recite the story of our impoverishment, which, suffice it to say, was as complete as war and its destructive and desolating march could make it, changing, as it did, the very nature and form of our society, introducing strange methods, uprooting old customs, systems, and established institutions, and compelling us, all untrained and undisciplined, to adopt new and untried processes and enter upon unknown paths. Against this we offered a silent protest, yet, nevertheless, iron necessity compelled our acceptance of what we could not avoid, and we entered, with what will and knowledge we could muster, upon the work of rebuilding. The obstacles and drawbacks cast in the way of our earliest attempts to conform to this new order and make the most of the situation are well known, and may also now be passed by in silence, for nothing is gained by vain repinings over the errors and misfortunes of an irrevocable past. We should only rejoice that, in spite of all this, we have done so well; that we have so far succeeded in overcoming the difficulties by which we were confronted, and that the great change that has been made was so gradual and complete that we became incorporate with and a part of it ourselves almost imperceptibly. Looking back through the vista of years since the closing of the war, we are much more impressed than others possibly can be at the results of this gradual revolution. The processes have been, fortunately, slow, and each step forward seems to have given us strength for the next. There has been nothing violent or spasmodic in the change, but up to this point at least the development of our new order has been by the slow but sure processes of natural evolution, until now we find the South so altered in all its methods of life, thought, and action, as to scarcely be recognizable as the same people or country, though in its social organization and best traits retaining many of the characteristics of its former peculiar culture and civilization.

WHAT TILDEN WOULD HAVE DONE, PERHAPS.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 17.

The loss of the Presidency in 1877 was in nowise the fault of Mr. Tilden. As a candidate he had done more than commonly falls to the lot of a candidate. He had vindicated all that had been promised in his name, and had won his party its first national triumph in 20 years. It is not the business of candidates to count the votes cast for them, to sum up the returns, to declare the result of the election, and to seat themselves in office. With respect to Presidential elections, these post-electoral duties are lodged with Congress. Nevertheless, Mr. Tilden prepared a plan of procedure, sustained by constitutional precedents, which was submitted to the House by the Chairman of its Judiciary Committee, Proctor Knott, who made a very able speech upon it. Mr. Tilden contributed to this plan a magazine of material to support a peaceful constitutional battle in the House; and he held himself ready to carry out, at the risk of his life, whatever resolution his party friends in Congress should come to. Mr. Tilden's plan, Mr. Knott's report, was set aside in favor of the Electoral Tribunal bill, hatched in the secrecy of a committee-room, and precipitated upon Congress and rushed through the two houses as if it were an egg in danger of rotting by exposure to the air. This took the whole case out of Mr. Tilden's hands, and those who thus betrayed him have ever since and are now doing their best to defame and degrade him.

HOW THE MAINE RETURNS WERE FOUND.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Feb. 17.

Day by day the authorities are coming upon fresh evidences of Fusion villainy. The latest discovery was made late Sunday night of a chest containing the missing returns for county officers, affidavits, and private papers and letters, supposed to have been concealed by Mark Harden, messenger of the Council. Saturday evening, G. D. Bisbee, Esq., clerk of the special committee appointed to investigate election returns, requested Gen. Harris and Major Frank E. Nye to thoroughly search the State-house for missing papers. These two gentlemen proceeded in the work, and after a long, thorough, and patient exploration of every nook and cranny of the building, found snugly tucked away on top of a huge secretary in the Governor's private room, concealed from view behind the projecting ornamented crown of the book-case, a box having the missing papers inside. Had it not been for the rigid scrutiny of these two gentlemen they might have lain secreted there for years. They were effectually concealed from sight, and it was necessary to employ a ladder in the search. When P. A. Sawyer abandoned the rôle of State Secretary, and placed the papers in his possession in the hands of the proper authorities, he was interrogated as to the whereabouts of the lately discovered documents, and said that the last he saw of them they were in the possession of Mark Harden. That gentleman probably determined to put them in a "safe" place, and hence concealed them where he supposed they would never be found. In the chest are private letters to Fogg, Garcelon, Pillsbury, and others, implicating prominent Fusionists in Kennebec, Androscoggin, Franklin, and Oxford Counties. The public may rest assured that the investigating committee will go to the bottom of the whole affair, showing in the most clear light cases of forgery, substitution of returns, and acts of petit and grand larceny which will be startling. In leaving the State, Pillsbury exhibited more wisdom than in any previous transaction of his life; and if other gentlemen knew what would be for their interests they would soon follow his example.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	4	Hops, bales	151
R. W. Flour, pkgs	125	Lead, pigs	37
Beans, bbls	35	Leather, sides	17,537
Cotton, bales	875	Crude Turp., bbls	188
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	180	Spirits Turp., bbls	454
Copper, bbls	40	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,494
Copper, cakes	166	Pork, pkgs	166
Dried Fruit, pkgs	6	Beef, pkgs	109
Eggs, pkgs	1,844	Cut-meats, pkgs	4,455
Flour, bbls	5,034	Lard, tcs	1,005
Corn-meal, bags	243	Lard, kegs	275
Wheat, bushels	35,550	Butter, pkgs	4,456
Corn, bushels	75,116	Cheese, pkgs	1,793
Oats, bushels	32,100	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,156
Rye, bushels	500	Red-oil, bbls	42
Malt, bushels	8,810	Skins, bales	2
Barley, bushels	550	Starch, pkgs	215
Peas, bushels	3,600	Tallow, pkgs	383
Oat-meal, bags	1,240	Tobacco, hhds	12
Grease, pkgs	313	Tobacco, pkgs	271
Grass-seed, bags	193	Whisky, bbls	1,251
Hides, No.	327	Wool, bales	1
Hides, bales	87		

ASHES—A dull market noted; rates unaltered.

BRICKS—Very strong on light offerings, but not active.

CANDLES—A limited call noted at old figures.

COFFEE—Rio quoted a trifle higher, closing on the basis of 15¼c.@15¾c. for fair cargoes, with withdrawals from stock of 2,000 bags per City of Para, 4,115 bags per Sirius, 4,443 bags per Hipparchus, 2,800 bags per Victoria, and 1,027 bags per Olbers. At Baltimore, sales of 500 bags per Chowan, and 308 bags per Winifred. Other kinds active at an improvement for the week of ¼c.@½c., with sales reported since our last of 2,100 bags Maracaibo, 365 bags Jamaica, 400 bags Costa Rica, 1,400 bags Savanilla, and 770 bags Laguayra on private terms.

COTTON—In the option line a livelier business has been reported, but at lower prices, closing barely steady. ....A moderate call has been noted for early deliveries at a reduction of 1-16c. ℔ ℔....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 701 bales, including 360 bales to spinners, 350 bales to shippers....Low Middling quoted at 12 11-16c.@12 13-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12⅞c.@13c.; Middling at 13 1-16c.@13 3-16c.; Fair at 14 13-16c.@14 15-16c. ....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 155,900 bales, basis of Middling. ....The receipts to-day have been 21,994 bales, and thus far this week, 98,644 bales, (against 94,381 bales same time the preceding week;) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,083,668 bales, against 3,673,683 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 50,686 bales; to the Continent, 12,446 bales; to France, 5,808 bales; to the Channel, 1,769 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 996,361 bales. ....Stock in New-York to-day, 279,966 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Sales.	Prices.
February	1,300	12.05@12.11
March	24,700	12.04@12.15
April	33,500	12.23@12.34
May	53,300	12.46@12.56
June	19,100	12.65@12.76
July	4,500	12.75@12.85
August	6,900	12.83@12.95
September	1,600	12.40@12.43
October	2,700	12.59@12.62
November	1,000	12.27@12.30
December	500	12.27@ ....
January	100	12.28@ ....

Transferable orders issued at 12.20.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
February	12.16@12.17	12.03@12.04
March	12.20@	12.05@12.06
April	12.42@12.43	12.26@12.27
May	12.63@12.64	12.47@ ....
June	12.83@12.84	12.65@12.66
July	12.93@12.95	12.75@12.76
August	14.02@14.04	12.83@12.84
September	12.51@12.54	12.37@12.39
October	12.68@12.72	12.57@12.60

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

February	12.12	August	14.00
March	12.17	September	12.50
April	12.41	October	12.68
May	12.61	November	12.34
June	12.81	December	12.33
July	12.90		

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Ordinary	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Ordinary	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Low Middling	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Middling	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Strict Good Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Middling Fair	14 1-16	14 3-16	14 3-16
Fair	14 13-16	14 15-16	14 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅛	Low Middling	12 3-16
Strict Good Ord.	11⅝	Middling	12⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less animation has been reported in the market for State and Western Flour, which, however, has been offered with reserve, and quoted, in several instances, somewhat firmer. The export movement is comparatively spiritless, partly owing to the meagre supply available of suitable grades and the confident views of holders. Superfine Flour wanted at full prices. No. 2 Flour unsettled; strictly good to fancy scarce and held at extreme figures; common to very inferior in better supply, and, under pressure to realize, quoted lower and unsettled, leading to more liberal purchases, mostly for London and the Continent....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,750 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 350 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 40@$5 75 for poor to choice; (with standard Extras quoted up to $5 80@$5 85 asked, and $5 40 bid;) 1,200 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 25@$6 75 for ordinary to fancy, and South American brands quoted at $6 35@$6 85, (the latter for very fancy,) and very inferior to choice English brands at $5 40@$5 75; 1,550 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 85@$6 75, the latter for strictly choice, mainly at $5 80@$6 65; 1,250 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $6 10@$7 25 for ordinary to fancy;) 1,500 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$8 75, the latter for strictly fancy, mainly at $7@$7 75; 2,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 90@$7 75, mostly at $6 25@$7 50; 1,100 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 75@$8 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 50;) 1,050 bbls. Superfine, these at $5@$5 40 for inferior to choice Spring, and $5 10@$5 50 for poor to choice Winter Wheat; equal to 3,500 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 65@$4 75 for very inferior to fancy Spring. (700 sacks and 500 bbls. went at $4 10, 1,800 sacks as low as $3 65, and some odd lots reported as offered as low as $3 50;) $4 10@$4 85 for poor to fancy Winter; 240 bbls. poor Winter went at $4 35@$4 40; unsound and Sour Flour as from $3@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5 25.... Southern Flour without important alteration; demand limited....Sales reported of 550 bbls., in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $6 25@$7 50, mainly at from $6 50@$7 25. ....RYE FLOUR quiet; quoted about steady; 175 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for fair to choice Superfine State, and up to $5 25 for fancy do....CORN-MEAL inactive; ordinary to fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 05. Brandywine at $3 25@$3 30. ....Corn-meal, in bags, in fair demand in a jobbing way at $1 08@$1 25, as to quality....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR moderately sought after within the range of $1 25@$1 75 for very inferior to very fancy, mostly at $1 40@$1 65 ℔ 100 ℔....BUCKWHEAT without inquiry of moment; prime State last sold at 54c. ℔ bushel.

GRAIN—WINTER WHEAT has been fairly active to-day, mostly in the speculative line, but again quite variable in price, opening a shade dearer, soon yielding slightly, and, through the afternoon, rallying sharply—in the instance of No. 2 Red about ½c.@¾c. a bushel. Toward the close, under freer and more urgent offerings, values again weakened about ½c. a bushel, winding up, however, a shade stronger, making the gain for the day on the favorite grade of No. 2 Red about ½c. a bushel. Export dealings were to a fair aggregate, and chiefly in No. 2 Red and ungraded Red, No. 1 White attracting only a very moderate share of attention; Spring Wheat has been very quiet, but sparingly offered and again quoted higher; Western reports were of generally stronger markets; cable advices also of a favorable tenor....Sales have been reported of 1,180,000 bushels, of which 188,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 31,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 48¼@$1 49, closing at $1 48⅝ bid, afloat, (against $1 48¼ yesterday;) 40,000 bushels do. February options at $1 48¾@$1 49, closing at $1 49, (against $1 48¾ yesterday;) 128,000 bushels do. March options at $1 49@$1 49¼, closing at $1 49, (against $1 49 yesterday;) 56,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 49, closing at $1 49, (against $1 48⅝ bid, last evening;) 19,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 47@$1 48½; 82,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 49, chiefly in store, at $1 50, and afloat at $1 50½@$1 50¾, closing, afloat, at $1 50¾, (against $1 50 bid last evening;) 96,000 bushels do. February options at $1 50¼@$1 50½, closing at $1 50½, (against $1 49⅞ yesterday;) 304,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 50¾@$1 51¼, chiefly at $1 51@$1 51¼, closing at $1 51¼, (against $1 50¾ yesterday;) 360,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 51@$1 51¼, closing at $1 51¼, (against $1 51 yesterday;) 52,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 40@$1 48½, mostly in store, (8,000 bushels called Amber Michigan at $1 48½;) 3,300 bushels No. 1 Spring, hard, at $1 44; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 40, (against $1 39 at the close yesterday,) with do. February options, quoted at $1 38½ bid; do. March options at $1 38 bid; No. 2 North-west Spring, February options, quoted at the close at $1 40 bid; do. March options, at $1 40 bid, and do. May options, $1 40 bid and $1 42 asked; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 3 Spring, March option, (in settlements,) at $1 30....CORN has been much less freely dealt in for early delivery, opening at a further improvement of about ¼c.@¾c. a bushel, but receding toward the close, in the instance of new crop, to about the latest figures of yesterday, and leaving off rather heavily. No. 2 of the old crop very scarce and strong at the advance, but quiet. Options attracted more attention, and early in the day gained ¼c.@½c. a bushel, but yielded slightly, on the later transactions....Sales have been reported of 452,000 bushels, (of which 98,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) (including New-York No. 2, old crop, 4,000 bushels at 63½c., delivered from store; do., new crop, at 61c.; New-York No. 2 February option, 56,000 bushels at 61c.@61½c., closing at 61c. bid; do., March, 104,000 bushels, at 57½c.@57¾c., closing at 57½c., (against 57c. yesterday;) do., April, 40,000 bushels, at 54⅝c.; do., May, 96,000 bushels, at 54c.; New-York Steamer Mixed, about 48,600 bushels, at 57¼c.@58½c., closing at 57¼c.@58c.; do., February option, 16,000 bushels, at 58c.; March quoted at 55½c. bid; do., April, 24,000 bushels, at 54c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, at 52¾; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 57½c.@61c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, 57c.@57¼c.; White, Jersey, at 62c.; Yellow Southern, at 59½c....RYE has been in request, but light offerings and extreme views of holders impeded operations; prime Canada, in bond, held as high as 98c., with 95c. bid; prime State quoted at 95c.@96c.; 20,000 bushels prime State sold for export at 95c., delivered....BARLEY in slack demand at irregular prices; 5,000 bushels very choice two-rowed State reported sold at 75c.; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 95c.; and a car-load do. No. 3 two-rowed State at 63c....BARLEY-MALT as last quoted....Canada PEAS yet nominal....OATS have been in less request, and at the close, quoted weaker in price....Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 50c.; New-York No. 2 White, 25,000 bushels, at 48c.@48½c., closing at 48c.; New-York No. 3 White, 3,700 bushels at 47c.@47½c.; New-York No. 1, 700 bushels, at 48½c. bid; New-York No. 2, 17,000 bushels, at 48c.@48½c.; do., February options, quoted at about 48c.; New-York No. 3, 2,100 bushels, at 47c.; White Western, ungraded, 5,600 bushels, at 48½c.@50c.; Mixed do., 3,500 bushels at 48c.@48½c.; White State, 9,500 bushels, at 50c.@52½c., the latter for fancy; Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 48½c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 48½c....FEED scarce and wanted; quoted strong in price, on the previous basis of $22@$23 for 40 to 80 ℔....HAY and STRAW without important alteration....Of [illegible], sales reported of 340 bags choice Western at 7¼c.; fancy State quoted at 9c. bid.

MOLASSES—Quiet here. At Philadelphia, sales reported of 1,000 hhds. Refining Cuba on the basis of 34½c. for 50 test.

NAILS—A firm market noted on the basis of $5 15@$5 25 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $6 25@$7 25 for Clinch, ℔ keg, with a moderate call for supplies.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been moderately sought after, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 45@$1 50, and other good grades proportionately....Tar has been lightly dealt in at from $1 90@$2 25....City Pitch at $2....Spirits Turpentine has been attracting a fair share of attention, but the extreme prices claimed by holders have been against activity; merchantable quoted at the close at 45c.; sales of 100 bbls. at 45c.

OILS—Dealings in most kinds have been rather free, and prices, as a rule, have been very well supported.

PETROLEUM—Refined in less request, and quoted weaker; quoted for early delivery at 7¾c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11c.@12c. for standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6¾c.@7c., in shipping order here....Naphtha at 8½c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¾c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7¾c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of United Certificates of Crude, to the extent of 15,000 bbls. here, 567,000 bbls. at Oil City, and 200,000 bbls. at Bradford, at 97¼c.@$1, closing at 98¼c. bid, and 97⅝c. asked.

PROVISIONS—HOG PRODUCTS have shown much more activity, especially Lard and Bacon, and have been quoted higher, influenced in good part by the buoyancy advised of from the West....MESS PORK has been in light request for prompt delivery, quoted at the close of 'Change at $11 87½@$12 for ordinary brands of old Mess, and $12 37½@$12 50 for new....Other kinds wholly nominal....And in the option line, Mess Pork has been rather slow of sale, but quoted up fully 20c.@25c. ℔ bbl., with February quoted at the close at $12 30@$12 40; March at $12 30@$12 40; April at $12 40@$12 50; May at $12 45@$12 55....DRESSED HOGS in good demand, with City quoted at 6c.@6¼c., and Pigs at 6¾c.; Western at 5¾c.@5¾c....CUT-MEATS in request at unaltered rates.... Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5¼c.@5½c.; Smoked do. at 5¾c.@6c.; Pickled Hams at 8c.@8¾c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.@9c.; Pickled Bellies, 10 to 11 ℔ average, at 7¼c. Sales noted of 10,000 ℔ Pickled Bellies, 9 ℔ average, at 7¼c. ....BACON firmer and in more demand; Long Clear quoted at $7 12½; Short Clear at $7 37½, and Long and Short Clear at 7¼c., after sales of 250 bxs. of the latter at 7¼c....Western Steam LARD has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, and has been advanced sharply....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 2,050 tcs., at $7 72½@$7 77½ for new, and $7 37½ for old, closing for common grade of new at $7 77½ asked; also 40 tcs. of quality at $7 50, and 40 tcs. Kettle, to arrive, at $7 85. And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has attracted more attention at an advance of 17½c., but closed weaker, with February options closing at $7 75@$7 77½; March at $7 75@$7 77½; April at $7 80; May at $7 85....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 4,750 tcs. new, March, at $7 70@$7 80; 3,500 April, new, at $7 75@$7 82½; 3,500 tcs. May, at $7 82½@$7 90; 3,500 tcs., year option, at $7 70@$7 72½....City Steam Lard in demand; quoted at the close at $7 75, with sales reported of 270 tcs. at $7 70@$7 75, of No. 1 City, sales of 200 tcs. at $7 40....Refined Lard in demand; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at 8¼c., sales reported of 1,100 tcs. on private terms....BEEF and BEEF HAMS steady on a moderate call in the jobbing line....BUTTER and CHEESE in moderate demand, at about former prices....EGGS quiet; quoted at from 12c.@16c. for good to very choice marks.... TALLOW in request at steady rates, with sales reported of 195,000 ℔ at 6¾c....STEARINE in more demand, with City quoted at 7⅝c., and Western at 7¼c.@7⅝c.; sale of 35,000 ℔ choice City at 7⅝c.

RICE—A fair demand noted, with Carolina, fair to choice, quoted firm, 7c.@7½c.; Rangoon, 6½c.@6¾c., duty paid; do. $3 12½@$3 25, in bond.

SALT—Trade has been comparatively tame since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 65c.@75c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 10@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 28c.@35c.; Cadiz, 25c.; Lisbon, 28c.; Mediterranean, 20c.@25c.

SALTPETRE—Crude quoted at 6¼c.@6½c., on a light call for supplies.

SOAP—Has been in request, with Castile quoted steady at 7c.@7½c.; Colgate's Family, 7¾c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—A moderately active jobbing movement has been reported within our previous range, including Mace quoted, as to quality, from 75c.@80c.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 90c.@92½c. for about prime to choice; Cassia, 18c.@20½c.; Cloves, 32½c.@35c.; East India Pepper, 13c.@14½c.; White Pepper, 19½c.@20c.; Pimento, 14½c.@15c.; Ginger, 5½c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw weak on the basis of 7¼c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining on a restricted movement, with sales of 604 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 67 hhds. Molasses stock at 6¾c., and 6,131 bags Rio Janeiro Clayed at 7¼c....Refined as last quoted.

WHISKY—Neglected and wholly nominal at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively moderate movement has been reported since our last, on the basis of previous quotations. The Grain interest has shown little life today. Tonnage for Petroleum has been in less request. Vessels for Lumber, Iron, Rails, and general cargo attracted a fair share of attention. Berth freights again slow, but room for prompt use offered with reserve.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,250 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d., mostly through freight and forward shipment; 1,300 bbls. Flour, (chiefly through freight,) reported on private terms, quoted at 2s.@2s. 3d.; equal to 500 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, nearly all of through freight, within the range of 17s. 6d.@20s., (20s. asked at the close by regular steam lines here;) room for Grain quoted at 5¼d. ℔ standard bushel, but no further shipments noted; equal to 300 tons Provisions, in lots, at from 17s. 6d.@20s., (in part through freight, and, by outport steamers, quoted by local steamers at 20s.;) small lots of do., in lots, at 1s. 3d. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; 350 pkgs. Butter and 2,500 bxs. Cheese, in lots at 25s.; Leather quoted at 35s. asked; 120 tons Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 1,250 ℔ Measurement Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@20s.; Refined Sugar quoted at 17s. 6d.@20s.; Grape Sugar at 20s.@22s. 6d.; Syrup at 20s.; 400 bbls. Apples, part at 2s. 6d.; small lots of Oysters at 3s.@3s. 6d.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. And, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 12s. 6d., and of Measurement Goods at 10s.... FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,300 bbls. Flour (mostly of through freight) at 2s.; 2,750 sacks Flour and Meal, part through freight, at 20s.; Grain room quoted at 5¼d. ℔ 60 ℔; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 25s.@30s.; 350 pkgs. Provisions, part at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton and 3s. 3d.@3s. 9d. ℔ tierce, and 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 200 tons Oil-cake at 15s.; small lots of Apples at 3s. 6d.; Grape Sugar quoted at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 17s. 6d.; Syrup at 25s.; Leather at 50s.@52s. 6d.; sundry lots Heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 130 tons Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; (Canned Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.) And, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 15s. 3d.; 50 tons Glucose at 30s.; 50 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@15s. And a British bark, 393 tons, with Potatoes, from Canning, N. S., at 35s. 6d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, through freight and forward shipment on private terms, quoted at the close at 2s. 3d.; 300 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, chiefly through freight, on the basis of 21s. 3d.; Grain room quoted at 5d. ℔ 60 ℔; small lots of Butter and Cheese in lots, at 32s. 6d.; 350 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton and 3s. 6d. ℔ tierce and 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; (part through freight;) 150 tons Heavy Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 1,600 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ℔ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 25s.; Tobacco at 25s.; small lots Apples at 4s....FOR LEITH—By steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d. ℔ bushel....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND DIRECT—A foreign bark, with about 7,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s.; three foreign barks, with, respectively, about 4,500, 4,100, and 3,500 quarters do. from do. at 5s. 9d....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An Italian bark, 571 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d., (option of the Continent, between Bordeaux and Antwerp at the same rate;) two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 4,200 and 4,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, (forward loading,) at 4s. 6d.; a foreign bark, with about 3,300 quarters do. from Richmond, at 4s. 9d.; two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 4,700 and 3,500 quarters do., from Portland, reported (as for forward loading) on private terms, quoted at 5s.@5s. 3d....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—A Norwegian bark, 494 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s., (option of the Continent proportionately;) two British steam-ships, with Grain, from Philadelphia or Baltimore, rumored, on private terms, quoted at about 4s.; a British steam-ship, 1,701 tons, (to arrive soon,) with about 12,000 quarters Grain, from Portland, reported at 4s. 9d. ℔ quarter.... FOR HAVRE—By steam, 800 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 30s.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s., and of Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.; 200 bags Clover-seed at 9-16c. And, by sail, about 70 tons Provisions, in lots, at 21s. 3d., and small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s.@16s. 3d. Also, a Norwegian bark, 649 tons, hence, with general cargo, to load on berth....FOR BAYONNE—A Norwegian bark, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 135 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s....FOR BREMEN—A German ship, 1,010 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 7½d....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 1,800 sacks Flour at 24s....FOR CRONSTADT—A Norwegian bark, 705 tons, hence, with Provisions at 25s., and back with old Rails, to Philadelphia, at 15s....FOR OPORTO OR LISBON—An Austrian bark, 515 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms....FOR LISBON—A Norwegian bark, 375 tons, with Refined Petroleum and Tallow, from Philadelphia, at 3s. and 40s....FOR BARCELONA—An Italian bark, 406 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Alcohol at 4s., and Staves, to complete cargo, at current rates....FOR GENOA—An Italian bark, 588 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 26s....FOR BUENOS AYRES—The Italian bark, 529 tons, mentioned in our last, (as for Rio Janeiro,) loads hence, with Lumber and general cargo, on contract made at Buenos Ayres....FOR VERA CRUZ AND BACK—An American bark, 464 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....FOR MATANZAS—An American brig, 455 tons, hence, with Empty Hogsheads, Shooks, and Hoops, at 70c., 25c., and 8c.; and an American bark, 391 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR ST. JAGO—An American bark, 449 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at market rates....FOR DEMERARA—An American brig, 197 tons, (here,) with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, at $12....FOR ST. THOMAS—An American bark, 655 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 30c. ℔ bbl., taking, subsequently, Lumber, from Mobile for Rio Janeiro, reported on private terms, quoted at about $18....FOR ST. KITTS—An American schooner, 158 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 60c., and a British brig, 271 tons, hence, with do., reported at $1,000....FOR JACKSONVILLE—A schooner, hence, with general cargo, at current rates.... FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, hence, with general cargo, at market rates....FOR BRUNSWICK—A schooner, hence, with general cargo, loading in regular line....FOR PHILADELPHIA—A Norwegian bark, 494 tons, with Old Rails, from Cronstadt, at 15s., and a German bark, with Steel Blooms, from Antwerp, on private terms.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 11,393 bales; gross, 12,560 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 1,320 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 2,600 bales; stock, 383,168 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 2,063 bales; exports, to France, 1,850 bales; coastwise, 2,105 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 84,971 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,473 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,453 bales; coastwise, 1,447 bales; sales, 234 bales; stock, 71,496 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,651 bales; gross, 1,656 bales; exports, coastwise, 496 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 50,692 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton dull; nominal; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 936 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,155 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 48,959 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 19.—Cotton easier; Middling, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; receipts, 319 bales; sales, 337 bales.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 19.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 43c. Rosin firm at $1 20 for Strained; $1 22½ for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 10. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 55 for Hard; $2 55 for Yellow Dip. Corn quiet; prime White, 67c.; mixed, 64c.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—SIXTH PAGE—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—SIXTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—FIFTH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
ELECTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
LECTURES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MUSICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—FIFTH PAGE—7th col.
POLITICAL—FIFTH PAGE—7th col.
PROPOSALS—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—3d & 4th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—THE FALSE FRIEND.
PARK THEATRE—ENGAGED.
FIFTH-AVENUE—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BLACK CROOK.
DALY'S THEATRE—THE ROYAL MIDDY.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—UNKNOWN.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS' SURPRISE.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—HORRORS.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—PARISIAN CIRCUS. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WATER-COLORS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AT 2.—PHILHARMONIC.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling, preceded by rising, barometer, northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and slowly rising temperature during the night.

Although the nomination of Mr. SMYTH was not summarily rejected yesterday—a mode of disposing of it which would have been most agreeable to all sound Republicans—it is evident from the Senate's action that it can hardly be confirmed. The matter has gone over to March 3, but even if, during that period, the Smyth faction succeed in winning all the Senators now regarded as doubtful, there would still be enough opposed to him to secure the rejection of his name. Delay, however, ought to be no advantage to him. Certainly, it will not be so if the Senators spend the time in ascertaining either the merits of the nomination or the feeling of the most respectable portion of the Republicans regarding it. It is rumored at Albany that GOV. CORNELL, *in case of SMYTH's rejection,* may take the responsibility of refusing to send another name to the Senate, thus prolonging SMYTH's term of office, but this is hardly credible. It will be a very bold act on the Governor's part, for which it is difficult to conceive any adequate motive, or any justification whatever. In the meanwhile, a bill has been introduced in the Assembly to reduce the salary of the Insurance Superintendent to $5,000, the sum appropriated last year.

The House spent most of the day yesterday in discussing the Twenty-first Rule, the interesting point of which was in the third clause, relating to the introduction of legislation into appropriation bills. Mr. CONGER succeeded in getting enough Democrats from the South and Greenbackers to vote with him to allow to Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the opportunity to speak vigorously against such legislation—an opportunity which the Democrats resisted. Mr. STEPHENS took occasion, in a very forcible manner, to expose the pretense that any such practice was necessary or proper to a "redress of grievances." After his speech, the House, in Committee of the Whole, first adopted amendments which practically forbade "riders," and then substituted for these a proposition of Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, which leaves the matter very much where it was before. It is plain that the party, as a whole, is not prepared to abandon the ground which was taken at the extra session. It remains to be seen whether the minority of the party, opposed to the folly of last Summer, is strong enough to prevent its repetition.

The report of acting Bank Superintendent Lamb in regard to the expenses of savings banks, is not creditable to the management of these institutions, as a whole, in our State. It shows that the cost of administration, compared with the volume of deposits and the number of accounts, is several times greater here than in England, and much greater than in neighboring States. There is no excuse for such a condition of things, though the explanation is not very far to seek. It lies largely in the mania which possessed savings bank managers in New-York some ten or fifteen years since to put a large part of their reserve in expensive buildings. At that time, it was reasoned, and plausibly, that such an investment would be a paying one, and it must be said for the managers that they erred in excellent company. But their mistake has proved a costly one. In nearly every case, these great buildings now yield a revenue scarcely beyond the expense which they entail. Of course, there is no way of retracing this step. The buildings are for the most part unsalable, at anything like their original cost. But that fact, as Mr. LAMB very properly remarks, only imposes an additional obligation on the Trustees to keep their other expenses down to the lowest point.

A good deal of time was spent in the Senate yesterday over the proposition to raise a special committee to consider the interoceanic canal business. Mr. BAYARD made a peculiarly solemn and impressive speech, in which he announced that no subject had recently moved the hearts of the American people so profoundly as the isthmus canal question—a statement which evinces unexpected brilliancy in Mr. BAYARD'S talent for news-gathering, and makes one believe that he has missed his vocation in not attaching himself to a Washington newspaper "bureau." Mr. CONKLING very sensibly argued that the regular Committee on Foreign Affairs could very easily take charge of the whole matter without seriously taxing their energies. Mr. EATON plaintively observed that he had been ignorant enough to suppose that that committee already had charge of it. Gen. BURNSIDE was of the opinion that no sort of real justice could be done to the Monroe doctrine unless a special committee was formed to take it under its peculiar care. No conclusion was reached, and as the Senators have twenty-four hours in which to accumulate wisdom on the subject, there is no telling when one will be reached.

It is now the turn for the Democrats to be vexed by the question of where they shall hold their National Convention. Chicago, having won with the Republican Committee, is making a bold push for the Democratic Convention as well. It is reported that this movement is favored by Mr. RANDALL, the "next friend" of Mr. TILDEN, and by Mr. BARNUM, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. THURMAN is anxious to have the choice fall upon Cincinnati, mindful of the value of local influences in other cases. Mr. BAYARD, with like motive, is understood to prefer Washington, though on what ground we cannot imagine, unless it be that the Northern and Western delegates would surrender to his friends for fear of their lives if there were a protracted contest, as Mr. BAYARD intends that there shall be before any one but himself is nominated. It is not likely, however, that Washington will be selected, and of the other cities mentioned, apart from the preferences of aspirants, Chicago appears to be the most desirable.

THE CONFEDERATION OF RAILROADS.

A new indication of the pressing importance to the commercial interests of the country of a solution of the railroad problem is to be found in the space devoted to its discussion by the Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics in his report on internal commerce. His general exposition of the growth and condition of our internal trade shows of itself the intimate connection between all our industrial interests and the means of transportation afforded by railways, and the dependence of the former in some vital respects upon an equitable management of the latter. The growth of trade and the development of the capacity of different sections to contribute to the general wealth and prosperity of the country have gone hand in hand with the extension and complex connection of lines of communication. There has been constant action and reaction between these forces, and each has served to stimulate the other, and out of their interworking has grown the vast development of our internal resources. While other interests are so bound up with the business of transportation as to be largely dependent upon its equitable conduct, and to be materially affected *by evils and abuses in its management,* their primary importance, measured by the number of persons and the amount of capital directly employed in them, outweigh enormously that of the railroads considered as corporate property and as a single agency in the operations of commerce. Hence arises the strong claim of the great commercial interests to an adequate exercise of controlling and supervisory power in their behalf. The only practicable means of exercising such power is through the enforcement of proper Legislative regulations.

Mr. NIMMO shows, not only in his own presentation of facts and arguments, but in the statements which he has drawn from a large number of leading experts, the urgent need for the exercise of authority in behalf of the public against the practically unchecked power of the railroad managers. The problem of applying this judiciously, and with due regard to all the considerations involved, is extremely difficult of solution, and will become more so the longer it is neglected. The colossal proportions of the task are the result of the rapid growth of the railroad system and its consolidation into a vast confederation, overlying the face of the country and entangled with all its varied industrial appliances. Corporations whose birth was in separate States, and whose property and action were originally subject to State jurisdiction, have extended their business over each other's lines, and have consolidated their roads and merged their capital in constantly-growing organizations, until they cover the land with a system of interlacing arteries whose currents flow undisturbed by the limits of State jurisdiction. They have accomplished what no other agency of commerce has been able to achieve, a virtual defeat of the beneficent action of the laws of competition. When competing lines have been established, a war of rates has resulted, destructive of the purposes and benefits of competition, and then the companies have resorted to combinations to sustain a tariff agreed upon between them, and, finally, when this has proved to be relatively more profitable to one than to another, they have attempted to secure their mutual interests by the device of "pooling," or apportioning, their business, in utter disregard of the wishes or the rights of customers. The competition for through business has led to unjust discriminations between places, between shippers, and between the interests of through and local traffic, and in all this the transportation business has been mainly considered, and the larger interests of the public treated as a matter of subordinate importance.

All the testimony brought together here, as well as that lately given before a Legislative committee in this State, not only shows the existence of the evils, but the necessity of the application of a remedy by some other hand than that whose manipulations have brought them into existence. It shows that the establishment of rates, the apportionment of business, and the general management of the railroad confederation have had only incidental regard for the interests of the public, and have not even been based on any principle of securing to the companies a fair return on actual investments. It throws a strong light on what was sufficiently clear before, the absolute necessity of a code of legislation and a *special tribunal which shall secure the administration of this great industrial and commercial interest with a due regard for all the equities involved in its operation.* Whether Governmental authority shall intervene can no longer be regarded as an open question; the problem to be solved is, how shall it be applied with the desired effect? It is also very clearly shown that the national aspect of the case is by far the most important. It is the connection of the railroads with commerce between States that has given rise to the chief difficulties and the greatest evils. These cannot be dissipated or rectified by information alone. Any device looking to the collection of reports and to mere advisory action is manifestly inadequate. A fuller exposition of the condition and working of railroad companies is desirable, but its chief value will be in furnishing light for the guidance of authoritative action. In itself it will accomplish little. Public opinion is too intangible and unmanageable a force to operate upon this vast confederation of railroad corporations to the production of definite results. There must be authority, backed by legislation and armed with power to enforce its decrees, and this authority must be as wide as the nation in its jurisdiction. This fact does not preclude the necessity of State action also, which should be supplementary to national action and in harmony with it. Much of the exercise of public authority must needs fall within State limits. A system of reform, to be adequate and effective, must partake of the nature of our complex Government, in which the wider interests of the Union of States are administered under national authority, and those that are limited by State boundaries are administered under State authority. Our legislators at Washington and at Albany have upon their hands a task calling for the exercise of all the wisdom they can command, and it cannot long be neglected. Nor will railroad companies display prudence by putting obstacles in their way. To force the people into a struggle for the subjection of the railway confederacy will not be the course best calculated to secure a careful regard for vested rights.

OUR COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

The efforts which have been made in France and in this country to secure a commercial treaty between the two nations give a present importance to the economical position of the French Government. There is no doubt that the treaty proposed, if negotiated on a proper basis, would be to the advantage of many American industries, whose products are now shut out from the French market, even more completely than French products are excluded from our own. It should not be forgotten, in considering this measure, that America rests under the operation of the general tariff of France, which is practically prohibitory of everything but raw materials and food, and that we are the only nation of commercial importance that finds itself in that disadvantageous situation. Although the tariff regulated by the commercial treaties of France with other nations has been threatened with very considerable advance by a protectionist movement, the danger of such *an advance is much less than it was, and is* likely to disappear altogether. What we have to consider, therefore, is the policy of continuing barred from French markets, for which many of our manufactures are well-fitted, while other nations, our competitors, if we aspire to any foreign commerce whatever, may obtain access to these markets on favorable terms. Two principal objections have been made to a commercial treaty—one that it is a usurpation of Congressional authority over the revenues, the other that any terms which France would grant would injure portions of our home industries more than they would benefit the remainder. As to the first objection it is easily met by providing that no treaty shall go into operation until the changes in the revenue laws which it provides for are made by Congress. Although this might prove a fatal obstacle to the treaty, it is one which ought to be met. There is neither justice nor expediency in forcing a commercial policy on the country which the representatives of the people are not prepared to accept.

As to the objection that certain industries would be unfavorably affected—and it is, of course, understood that the chief industries that complain in this connection are those of wine and silk—that is a question of fact, to be fairly considered in the negotiation and afterward in Congress. And when we say fairly considered, we mean not only with reference to the manufacturer, but with reference to the consumer as well. Both wine and silk are articles, in a general way, of luxury, and are fair subjects of taxation. No impartial country admits the former from foreign markets free of tax, and our own is probably the last in which public opinion would sanction such a policy. But the fact that both wine and silk are luxuries make the taxes levied on them, if kept at the proper point, extremely profitable to the Treasury, which is to say, to the general public. The right of the public, therefore, in this connection is of a double character. On the one hand, it is entitled to receive these articles for consumption at as low a rate as is consistent with the claim of the Government for revenue and with respect for the capital invested in their production at home; and on the other, the public may fairly ask that the duty shall not be placed so high that the revenue shall suffer greatly, even for the protection of home industries.

Moreover, in considering what are sometimes called the "vested rights" of capital in protected industries, there are several elements in the problem which are sometimes forgotten. One of these, that is the most generally overlooked, is the fact that most of our high duties were not levied distinctly as protective duties, but as duties compensating for the internal revenue taxes which were rendered necessary by the war for the maintenance of the Union. These taxes have been gradually and practically entirely removed, while the manufacturers have been allowed to continue in the enjoyment of the protection afforded by the high import duties. It would be unwise and unfair to repeal these latter at once. The manufacturers are entitled to a gradual reduction, if any is to be made. But the question of the continuance of the duties purely for the purpose of protection is an open one.

Another consideration bearing on the "vested rights" of favored industries which it is convenient to ignore, and which is very generally ignored, is the fact that though those industries may seem at present to thrive solely by the disadvantage imposed on their foreign competitors, it does not follow that, were they compelled to do so, they could not get on without this factitious aid. It seems to be generally supposed by the advocates of extreme protection, that labor, cost of raw material, and interest on capital are the only elements in the cost of production which need be compared, to arrive at a just estimate of the relative advantages enjoyed by foreign and home manufactures. But beyond these is an important element that cannot be definitely estimated, but that exists, and for which a good deal of weight is demanded. This is the power of any industry to improve its resources when compelled by competition to do so. This power develops in various directions—in the invention of superior machinery, in the organization and discipline of labor, in economy of time, exertion, and expense, in variety of product, and in the cultivation of the home demand. In all these directions, the American manufacturer has unquestionably appreciable advantages, if he chooses to avail himself of them. It is only common justice to the general consumer to take them into account in considering how far a protected interest is likely to be injured by a moderate and gradual reduction of duty.

It may well be that Congress may decide, after investigation and negotiation, that France cannot or will not offer us sufficient inducement to reduce our tariff on her products by means of a treaty. All that we insist upon is that the subject should not be dismissed off-hand and without examination. The present attitude of the French Government is, on the whole, favorable. M. TIRARD, the Minister of Commerce in the DeFreycinet Cabinet, is distinctly favorable to the extension of the treaty tariffs of France, and has expressed his approbation of the attempt to negotiate a treaty with the United States. In this direction the Government is agreed, and the policy which it has announced in the Chambers is for the general establishment of treaty tariffs. Why should not the Government of the United States so far take notice of this fact as to at least fairly and fully examine the question? It can do no harm. It may lead to important commercial advantages. To refuse such an examination appears to us in the last degree an exhibition of short-sightedness and narrow-mindedness.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

By a law passed in 1879, Massachusetts accorded to women the right of voting for school officers, and by a law passed one or two years previous, they were made eligible to be School Commissioners. The people of this State are well disposed toward similar legislation here; a law giving to the sex, under reasonable limitations, or regulations, the power of voting for, or serving as, school officers would be generally welcome. That this has been realized in the Legislature is shown by the recommendation on the subject made by GOV. CORNELL, in his *Message, by the prompt passage of a law,* dating Feb. 12, which declares that "No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to serve as any school officer, or to vote at any school meeting, by reason of sex, who has the other qualifications now required by law," and by the readiness with which, upon suggestions that this provision would prove inadequate, a fuller and better bill, introduced by Mr. BAKER, of Monroe, was passed by the Assembly. Seventy-nine votes were recorded in its favor, to one in opposition, a sufficiently strong indication of a wide-spread demand for the change. But the friends of the measure will read with regret the latest advices from Albany, which are that a reconsideration of the bill is impending, urged on the ground that even this limited suffrage cannot, under the Constitution, be extended to women.

No doubt there are important differences between the Massachusetts Constitution and ours. There the provision is that "every male citizen of 21 years of age and upward" (of specified qualifications) shall have a right to vote in "election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, and Representatives, and no other person shall be entitled to vote at such election." As to other officers, the instrument appears silent. Who may vote for them seems left to the judgment of the Legislature. Obviously, the Legislature is prohibited from according to women the right to vote for the officers specified, but may give it when inferior officers are in question. Quite different is the fundamental law of this State. As at present in force, it is found in amendments ratified in 1874, and is thus expressed: "Every male citizen of the age of 21 years" (of specified qualifications) shall be entitled to vote "for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people." Upon the one hand, this extends to officers of all kinds and classes who are elective, so that if schools are placed in charge of "elective officers" at all, the right to vote for them cannot be taken from any class of male adult citizens. But, upon the other hand, here are not, as in Massachusetts, any negative or restrictive words. The Constitution does not say that no other persons than adult males can be allowed to vote.

The view adverse to the bill, of course, is that here is a plain implication against voting by any but males; that "every male citizen may vote," fairly means that no others shall. Very probably this may be sound. It accords with the general impression. Yet opposite considerations might be urged which would well deserve attention. The language does not necessarily imply a negative. It declares the absolute, indestructible right of adult males to vote, that is all. The Legislature cannot take it from them. But a grant or declaration of a right to one class does not necessarily mean that it may not be given to another. Whether such is the meaning is a common-sense question, to be determined in view of the history of the instrument, and of the pending questions in view of which it was passed. The particular form of the constitutional provision is found in the Constitution of 1777, and has stood substantially unchanged ever since, so far as this question is concerned. In that day, a property qualification was attached to suffrage, which was, in 1826, abolished except as to colored men. But the provi*sion of 1777, like that of 1874, was that* men should have the right to vote, saying nothing one way or the other about women. If inquiry as to the history of the time should substantiate that there had not been raised, in Revolutionary times, any serious question of woman suffrage, but the exciting effort and movement was to extend political power to men generally, forbidding anything like an aristocracy or privileged class of voters, the conclusion might be that the provision is not a negative upon giving suffrage to women, but only a security that it shall not be taken from any classes of men. And there are traces in the statute-book of legislation which accords with this view. For example, the general law of public instruction, passed in 1864, enabled "every male person of full age, residing in any neighborhood or school district, and entitled to hold lands in this State, who owns or hires real property in such neighborhood or district, subject to taxation for school purposes," to vote at any school meeting held in such neighborhood or district, including voting for Trustees. This language may well include some persons not yet naturalized, and therefore not citizens. Upon any view of the Constitution which allows giving the right to vote at these meetings to men not citizens, it can be given to women.

Moreover, as our common school system is not prescribed by the Constitution, but is the creature of legislation, it does not seem impossible that the power of the Legislature to say how its managers shall be selected may not be broader than when constitutional officers are in question. Something of this sort was said in a case decided about twelve years ago, affecting Saratoga Springs. The Legislature ordained a Board of Education for that village; and, instead of providing for a popular election of members of the board, it named them outright in the law. The Village Trustees objected to this, and refused to give the Board of Education the money which the law directed they should have, for, they said, the members of such a board are village officers, and under the Constitution must be elected by the electors of the village. But Justice POTTER decided that they are not village officers, but officers who may be "appointed as the Legislature may direct."

Taking into view the delicacy and difficulty of these questions, and the general desire of the people that counsel and co-operation of women on school questions should be invited, we believe that the Legislature will best discharge its duty by passing a carefully-prepared and judicious bill embodying the object desired, and leaving its constitutionality to be determined in the Court of Appeals. The course at Albany thus far seems at once hasty and irresolute. First, a law is passed; then it is pronounced inadequate and another is hurried forward; and, lastly, this is to be withdrawn and the reform abandoned, upon an unargued suggestion that any change is unconstitutional. The courts can determine this last matter better than the committees. Let the committees frame, with deliberation, the law best expressing the popular will in 1880, and leave it to the courts to say whether this must be foreborne in def*erence to the views of 1777.*

BRADFORD VS. M'GRATH.

The action at law in which Mr. Bradford, of Clinton, Ill., is the plaintiff is certainly a novel one, and will be watched by the members of the legal profession with much interest. Mr. Bradford sues to recover $5,000 from his father-in-law as a slight compensation for the injury which the plaintiff has sustained in marrying an incomplete and unsatisfactory wife. The complaint contains a charge of fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of the father-in-law—whose name is McGrath—and of conspiracy between McGrath and his daughter to entrap the plaintiff into marriage.

The history of the case is briefly as follows: Mr. Bradford is a respectable citizen of Clinton, Ill., of about 40 years of age, and engaged in the house and sign painting business. About two years ago Mr. McGrath and his family, consisting of a wife and one daughter, moved into the town. Mr. McGrath was a retired pork person of much reputed wealth and of pleasant and genial manners. His daughter was a young lady of undeniable beauty. She was, however, very slightly lame. She could hardly be said to limp, except when she tried to walk unusually fast, and she could sit down gracefully if she gave herself plenty of time. Nevertheless, it was undeniable that she was a little lame, a fact which somewhat prejudiced the marriageable young men of the community against her.

Mr. Bradford was greatly pleased with Miss McGrath, and was a frequent visitor at her father's house, where he was treated with much cordiality. In due time he became warmly attached to the young lady, and would have unhesitatingly proposed to marry her had it not been for her unfortunate lameness. Of its precise nature he could not for a long time obtain any satisfactory information. The young lady herself shunned the subject, and beyond incidentally admitting that her "right limb" was not in all circumstances perfectly trustworthy, she refrained from satisfying her lover's curiosity. He had begun to fear that the "limb" in question was greatly inferior to the other, and was, perhaps, weak and shrunken, so that it was unfit to bear her weight. An accident, which it is unnecessary to describe, though it may be hinted that it was not wholly unconnected with a difficult descent from a particularly high carriage, proved to Mr. Bradford that his suspicion was wrong, and that the "limb" in question was, up to a certain point at all events, a model of symmetry. In fact, it was decidedly the ablest "limb" that had ever temporarily dazzled his eyes with a flash of brilliant hosiery, and Mr. Bradford went home that afternoon determined to broach the subject to Mr. McGrath and ascertain if there was really anything seriously the matter with the "limb."

It was in this connection that Mr. McGrath made the alleged false representations. He said the subject was a delicate one, and that he could not be expected to go into particulars. He added, however, that the difficulty was a very slight one, and that, for his part, he did not think that a mere stiffness of the knee, which would probably wear off in time, constituted any objection *to an otherwise exceptionally eligible young* lady. Greatly relieved by these remarks, Mr. Bradford then and there asked the honor of Miss McGrath's hand, and, with the approbation of her father, subsequently proposed to, and was accepted by, the young lady.

It was not until after his marriage that Mr. Bradford made the painful discovery which has led to his lawsuit. To his great astonishment, his wife proved to be partially cork. The fact was forced upon his attention. As he afterward remarked, "When a man's wife has got to take herself apart when she 'retires,' a man can't help suspicioning that there's something wrong." In the silence of the night, when that part of Mrs. Bradford which had gone to bed was safely sleeping, the wretched husband arose and by the light of the moon examined the rest of her, which she had left lying on the table. That it was cork there could not be the slightest doubt, and Mr. Bradford sadly perceived that he had been made the victim of misplaced confidence.

That in his indignation he should have sued Mr. McGrath was perhaps natural, but it is very doubtful if his suit will inure to the benefit of anybody but the lawyers. He may be able to prove that the defendant falsely represented that Miss McGrath was purely human, whereas she was in one important respect merely a combination of cork and steel springs. He may also prove that Mr. McGrath induced him to become his son-in-law by the pretense that Miss McGrath's lameness was due to a slight stiffness of the knee, which would very probably disappear in time. It may, furthermore, be shown that Miss McGrath was privy to this deception, and that she united with her father to conceal her cortical peculiarities, and to thereby secure a husband. But even if the plaintiff does succeed in fully proving his case, it does not follow that he can recover any damages.

The defense will undoubtedly claim that Mr. Bradford has been deceived through his own negligence, and that the maxim, *caveat emptor*, applies to a husband as well as to the buyer of a horse; that no action for damages can be brought by a man against his wife, and that hence her agreement with her father to deceive her husband does not make her father a conspirator, in the legal sense of the term. It will also be maintained that Mr. Bradford gave no valuable consideration for his wife; that Mr. McGrath never undertook to deliver to him "one (1) complete and genuine wife," and that hence, there being no contract, Mr. Bradford has no right of action.

Probably Mr. Bradford will lose his suit, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of domestic harmony, that he will lose it. If it is decided that a man who ignorantly marries a woman with a cork leg can recover damages from her father, every man who has married a woman with artificial teeth, false hair, or a figure the beauty of which is due not to nature but to art, will rush to the courts for relief—a state of things which would be contrary to public morality. Mr. Bradford, in spite of his present indignation, has no real reason for complaint. By far the greater part of his wife is genuine, and he may find that a sectional wife, who can be taken apart and put together again, is even more convenient *and desirable than a wife made, according* to the usual plan, all in one piece.

The details of the late catastrophe in the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, are still imperfect, but enough has been learned to establish it as the most formidable of all recent attempts upon the Czar's life. This is the second time that the famous palace has been the scene of a projected murder, in singular confirmation of the gloomy legend which clings to it. After the destruction of the building by fire in 1839, Count KLEINMICHEL, then Prime Minister, sought to gratify the Czar NICHOLAS by restoring it in an incredibly short space of time. The work proceeded night and day, and not a few of the laborers employed were killed or crippled during its progress, while many more were permanently injured by the stifling fumes of the fresh paint. It is said that the mother of one of the victims imprecated a solemn curse upon the palace, saying that "as the ROMANOFFS had made it fatal to their people, so their people should make it fatal to them." This malediction, whether authentic or not, has, indeed, been amply fulfilled. The ill-omened building witnessed the disgrace and expulsion of KLEINMICHEL himself only a few years later. It saw NICHOLAS die of a broken heart (by his own hand, as some say,) in one of the small rooms of the wing facing the Neva. It was the scene of an attempted assassination of the Czar in 1870, and it has now witnessed another and a deadlier one.

The obituary columns of the London papers have lately recorded the death of a gentleman who in early life, was the victim of his own mother in a most extraordinary case of imposture. The third Marquis TOWNSHEND, a highly contemptible character, married, in 1807, SARAH GARDNER, but the marriage was never consummated, and while, at her instance, a suit was pending to annul the same, she, in May, 1809, eloped with one JOHN MARGETTS, and assumed his name. By MARGETTS she had several children, and in 1823 she gave her eldest son the style of "Lord" JOHN TOWNSHEND, which he subsequently changed to that of Earl of LEICESTER, one of the titles then in the Townshend family. In December, 1823, she took her five children to church, and had them all christened by the name of Townshend, and entered as children of the Marquis of that ilk, who all this time was living obscurely in Italy, and never returned thence. In 1841 the eldest son came forward as a candidate for Parliament, and qualified as a Peer's eldest son. The next heir, a cousin, then thought it about time to intervene, and accordingly set forward the true state of affairs in a petition to the House of Lords, which resulted in that assembly declaring that the children in question were not the children of Lord TOWNSHEND. Mr. DUNN GARDNER, recently deceased, was one of these children. He succeeded in right of his maternal grandfather, to large estates in Cambridgeshire, and was a highly respectable country gentleman. The magnificent reredos in Ely Cathedral, one of the half dozen finest works of the kind in the world, was erected by him to the memory of his wife. It is of exquisitely-carved alabaster, and represents, in high relief, three scenes in the life of CHRIST, each scene being divided by entwined pillars of alabaster, studded with splendid Scotch pebbles, cairngorms, &c., having all the effect of jewels. The cost was $15,000, and a more exquisite memorial could not have been raised. Mr. D. GARDNER's mother married within a fortnight of Lord TOWNSHEND's death, in 1855, a Mr. LAIDLER, and died in 1858.

The literary men of Boston have combined for an immense effort, which is no less than a memorial history of that town from the earliest geological times down to the present day. The ostensible cause for this work is the fact that next year will be the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first settlement of Boston, and it is thought that its quarter of a millennium birthday could be celebrated in no more fitting manner than by recording everything that has happened there before and since the early landing of the Puritans upon its hilly peninsula. The history, as might be supposed, is to be a work of considerable magnitude, and will fill, when completed, four bulky volumes. In its preparation a large number of people are now engaged, as many, in fact, as would ordinarily suffice to make an average encyclopedia. But as far as Boston is concerned, the work is to be encyclopedic in character. Almost everything, from the voyages of the explorers, CABOT and VERRAZANO, down to the organization of the ice trade, which has a near or remote bearing *on the growth of the city, has a separate and* special place assigned to it, and is to be treated by some one who is supposed to be intimately acquainted with the subject. The list of writers has been published, and includes a large number of those who by family associations are supposed to have a peculiarly intimate knowledge of the topics of which they are to treat, as well as others who have, no doubt, acquired their information by careful researches, or personal experience. As a commemoratory offering the work may prove a success, though we should hardly suppose that the book would be calculated to attract the general reader, who might well be pardoned if he hesitated before beginning so ponderous a task as deliberately reading it through. The duty of editorially supervising the construction of the history will devolve upon Mr. JUSTIN WINSOR, the Librarian of Harvard University, who has as his assistants the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN, and MR. CHARLES DEANE, all of whom have special fitness for their office in consequence of previous studies.

Mr. E. H. DERBY estimates in *Harper's Monthly* that between five and six million tons of freight a year, or nearly twice the amount that passes through the Suez Canal, will eventually be carried through a ship canal between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. Ten years ago, before California had developed its immense grain trade, Admiral DAVIS put the tonnage that the canal would command at 3,360,000, and computed the annual saving in the cost of freight, interest, and insurance at $99,000,000. According to Mr. DERBY's round numbers, the Pacific coast produces more than 1,000,000 tons of wheat annually. A million of tons of shipping will soon be required to transport this vast amount of grain to Europe, and in passing both ways will give the canal 2,000,000 tonnage. Another million of tonnage will be added by the extensive coasting trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. The commerce of the United States alone will give the canal a business equal to that which pays the Suez Canal $6,000,000 a year. The canal will be a candidate for the tea trade between China and Japan and Europe, the commerce between Europe and the Russian possessions, and that between the Atlantic States and China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, and the products of the Pacific fisheries. The amount of tea which may annually pass through this channel is estimated at 200,000,000 pounds, whose transportation will require 100,000 tons of shipping. The Australian trade, which includes nearly 300,000,000 pounds of wool, will contribute about 300,000 tons to the business of the canal. Peru sends about 300,000 or 400,000 tons of guano yearly to Europe, while Chili exports large quantities of copper and nitrates. This commerce, with the return cargoes, and the trade of Guatemala, Mexico, and Central America, will represent at least 1,000,000 tons. Great Britain, according to Mr. DERBY's figures, requires about 200,000,000 bushels of grain yearly from other nations. About one-fifth of her wheat she draws from California and Oregon. A cargo of this is now four months *in transitu* between the Pacific coast and Liverpool. The voyage could be made through the canal in about three weeks, and many trips could be made in a year. The British Isles would thus save annually a million sterling in freight. The canal, he argues, would be the means of developing the products of the United States on the Pacific Coast, and of distributing the manufactures of Europe over the Pacific isles and shores.

GENERAL NOTES.

Fast day has been appointed in Massachusetts for Thursday, April 8.

The Boston *Journal* of Thursday says: "The Democratic City Committee last evening decided to expel none of its members who have been accused of skulduggery."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has come to the melancholy conclusion that there are Democrats who distrust Democrats a degree more than they distrust the Republicans.

Councilor Fogg, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, charged the State $61 for services and expenses as such, when, as the Republican papers declare, he did not see an Indian, but made a visit to Calais for campaign purposes solely.

The Ocala (Fla.) Banner of the 14th inst. says: "The climate of no other State in the Union than ours will warrant the young people in having picnics in the middle of Winter. This Winter has been a season rich in these festivities in this county, and on all occasions the young ladies were attired in May-day apparel."

A Halifax telegram says that three of the five children given birth to by Mrs. Adam Murray, in Picton County, Nova Scotia, on Sunday, have since died, but that the mother is doing well. The family are in very poor circumstances. The people in New-Glasgow have helped them most liberally, and have done everything possible to aid them.

The Boston *Traveller* has interviewed several prominent Massachusetts Democrats, including Josiah G. Abbott, Leopold S. Morse, Frederick O. Prince, John Quincy Adams, Charles Levi Woodbury, Charles T. Russell, and Charles P. Thompson, and finds that very many of them would prefer Bayard for their Presidential candidate. Others said Tilden.

Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, says that if he were a Republican, and had the naming of the nominee for President, he would select the Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, declaring him to be one of the strongest men in the Republican Party, and believing that he could carry his own State, Indiana, and certainly would carry New-York if any Republican can.

The editor of the Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer*, who is visiting Washington, writes to his paper that Alexander H. Stephens weighs only 92 pounds, but congratulates himself on his great increase in avoirdupois since he first came back to Washington after the war, at which time he weighed only 71 pounds. He incidentally mentions that Mr. Stephens expressed the opinion in his presence that the Democracy cannot carry New-York, either with or without Tilden.

With its customary warmth on all party questions, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* exclaims: "A movement to locate the next National Convention at Washington is on foot. It is the scheme of designing Congressmen, who, ill-content with their success in dividing and muddling the party, want to destroy it altogether by bringing it within the range of their stupid intrigues. This should be defeated. If the committee are driven to the wall, Louisville offers them a refuge. But anywhere—Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, even the headwaters of Salt River—would be preferable to that reservoir of idiocy and rascality, Washington City."

They have been discussing the subject of meanness at a meeting of a debating society in Leadville, Col., and thereupon the *Democrat*, of that lively place, remarks: "A man to prosper in Leadville for any length of time must be of a liberal, generous, whole-souled, hearty, and happy disposition. He must be open-faced, open-handed, and, withal, he must be honest. In no part of the world will a mean man be so quickly shunned as in the mountains of Colorado. A petty, jealous, spiteful little soul can never thrive at this altitude. The motto of every successful man must be to live and let live. If he sees an honest struggler below he must reach down and help him up. If he sees a man above he must not cast at him a jealous sneer, but work cheerfully to level himself up to where his superior stands. It will never do to be jealous of our rivals. If they excel us we must give applause and not sulks. In short, it can never pay to be mean."

RAISING COAL PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Circulars were issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company this afternoon increasing the price of lump and steam-boat coal on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., to $4 75, from $4, as announced on Feb. 16, and to $4 25 from $3 75, for Port Richmond.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION

WORK AND TALK IN CONGRESS.

REPUBLICAN BLUNDERING IN THE HOUSE—THE DEMOCRATS FIXING THE RULES TO SUIT THEMSELVES—SENATORIAL IGNORANCE OF WHAT THE SENATE HAS DONE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The contest over the adoption of Rule 21 of the new code of rules reported by the Committee on Rules was renewed in the House to-day, and after a long struggle finally resulted in a victory for the Democrats. This result may properly be attributed to the bad management of the Republicans. The efforts of the Democrats were directed to framing the rule so that, under the plea of economy, any proposition being germane to an appropriation bill, it should be in order to engraft extraneous matter on bills of that character, while the efforts of the Republicans were directed to perfecting the rule so as to exclude all propositions not legitimately relating to money bills. After several amendments from both sides had been rejected, Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment declaring that no new legislation should be engrafted upon appropriation bills, except such as was necessary to secure the reduction of expenditures ordered in any particular item of the bill. This amendment was in substance and effect the same as that previously offered by Mr. Warner, which the Committee of the Whole rejected on Tuesday last after having adopted it in the form of a substitute to a proposition offered by Mr. Speer, of Georgia. It was again adopted to-day by a vote of 117 to 109. Subsequently, Mr. Robeson offered an amendment, which was intended to eliminate the Warner proposition, and which provided that no amendment changing the effect of existing laws should be in order. The Democrats saw in this blunder of Mr. Robeson a chance to overload the Warner amendment and joined the Republicans in voting for it, thus securing its adoption and destroying the Warner amendment. If the Republicans had been assured that those Democrats who voted with them to adopt the Warner amendment would continue to act with the Republican side in perfecting the rule, Mr. Robeson's proposition would have been proper, but inasmuch as it was apparent that such reliance could not be placed on the Democrats, it would have been better for the Republicans to have held fast to the good already secured by the Warner amendment, rather than risk it by attempting new conquests. The adoption of Mr. Robeson's amendment antagonized the Liberal Democrats to the rule as thus amended, and prepared them to vote for any proposition emanating from their party friends calculated to destroy it. After several unsuccessful efforts by Mr. Mills, of Texas, to secure amendments to the rule intended to permit the Customs, internal revenue, and banking laws to be amended or repealed on appropriation bills, Mr. Morrison offered an amendment to make it in order to amend appropriation bills by reducing the numbers and compensation of United States officers, and to permit those committees having charge of the subject matter of any amendment adopted on an appropriation bill to offer amendments changing existing law to meet the reduction of expenditures directed in the bill, which was adopted, and in this shape rule 21 was passed. It is probable that when the action of the Committee of the Whole is reported to the House, the Morrison amendment will be disagreed to, and that the rule as reported by the Committee on Rules will be adopted.

If Messrs. Garfield and Robeson could be induced to permit Mr. Frye to manage and direct the Republican side, the Democrats would not so frequently gain advantages in the House. With 10 or 12 Democrats and all the Greenbackers disposed to perfect the twenty-first rule so as effectually to preclude special legislation from appropriation bills, there can be no excuse for the blundering management of Messrs. Garfield, Robeson, and a few others on the Republican side who are ambitious for leadership. Before beginning the consideration of the rules to-day, Mr. Stephens asked permission to address the House on the evils of the practice of placing riders on general appropriation bills, but objection was made on the Democratic side. Mr. Conger thereupon moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of enabling Mr. Stephens to speak on the subject indicated by him, which was adopted by 3 majority. Mr. Stephens made an earnest speech against special legislation on appropriation bills, and particularly condemned attempts to inject partisan measures into such bills, and to coerce the Executive into signing them by threatening to withhold supplies. His remarks were attentively listened to by both sides, and were frequently applauded by the Republicans.

A portion of the debate in the Senate last Wednesday shows how ignorant such an eminent body may be of its own acts, even when those acts have been performed so recently that it seems impossible that they could have been forgotten. In going through the calendar a bill was taken up which authorizes the appointment of William English to be a Second Lieutenant in the Army. English became a cadet at West Point in June, 1875, but owing to domestic afflictions he was compelled to neglect his studies, and his failure to pass an examination caused his discharge in June, 1876. The law forbids the appointment of a discharged cadet to the Army until after the graduation of his class, and after eligible non-commissioned officers have been provided for. An enabling act was sought for in this case, inasmuch as it appeared that English deserved an appointment. In the Senate Mr. Edmunds called for the reading of a report on the case which had been submitted by Mr. Randolph, of the Committee on Military Affairs, on Jan. 12. This report was simply an indorsement of a report made in the Forty-fifth Congress, and was a favorable one. The bill was gravely discussed and amended by prominent Senators, and Mr. Edmunds considered the proposed action something very serious in its nature. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Maxey supported the bill, and Mr. Randolph asserted that its passage was necessary, because, under the existing law, the President has no power to appoint him to a Second Lieutenancy. After consuming considerable valuable time the bill went over, because of the expiration of the morning hour. If the Senators will consult the records of their Executive Clerk, they will discover that this same William English was nominated for a Second Lieutenancy by the President Jan. 7, 1880, and confirmed by the Senate Jan. 13, one day after Mr. Randolph's report was submitted. It seems strange that the Senate, and especially the committee which had just reported on his case, so completely forgot what had been done as to cover a page of the *Record* with arguments which their own recent action had rendered unnecessary.

The morning business in the Senate to-day was brushed aside in order that a decision might be reached, if possible, upon the interoceanic canal question, which has succeeded in setting the Democratic Senators by the ears, if it has not inspired the nation with a desire to thrust De Lesseps and his engineers into the Caribbean Sea. The pending motion to reconsider the passage of Mr. Gordon's resolution, by which he had pushed himself between Mr. Groome and a Chairmanship, was passed, but Mr. McDonald's demand for a continuation of the debate upon the Military Land Warrant bill cut short the discussion just when it seemed that a decisive vote was near at hand. The matter was considered in open session, unexpectedly, because an agreement had been made to confine the debate strictly to the difference between Mr. Davis and Mr. Gordon in relation to the expediency of creating a committee; but Mr. Davis and several other Senators got outside of this agreement, for Mr. Davis could not resist the temptation to criticise Mr. Gordon's first resolution as almost the same as a declaration of war, and Mr. Burnside took occasion to reassert what he had said in his speech at the beginning of the session in regard to the Monroe doctrine. There was a strong sentiment manifested in the remarks of Mr. Conkling, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Garland in favor of placing the whole subject in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was made plain that that committee had plenty of time for its consideration, and would very appropriately take charge of it. Mr. Eaton sarcastically remarked that in his innocent simplicity he had expected the subject would be given to the Foreign Relations Committee, and had therefore taken steps to secure the necessary information. At Mr. Conkling's suggestion, he promised to offer as an amendment a substitute for Mr. Gordon's resolution, which would bring the whole matter into that committee's hands. Mr. Bayard doubted if at any time in the history of the country a subject had so filled the minds of the American people, and he desired to see the Senate reflect the almost unanimous sentiment of the nation by taking a corresponding interest. He was unwilling to take any action which would indicate a decrease of interest or a difference of opinion in relation to a subject underlying which was the great question of continental power. At the close of his speech there was hardly any opposition to a postponement of the debate. The question has been under consideration by a special committee in the House for some days, and an attempt will soon be made to induce the House to indorse an affirmation of the Monroe doctrine in startling terms. It is understood that Mr. Frye, of the committee, will submit to the House to-morrow a resolution declaring that the United States will not allow any foreign power to build a canal on the isthmus, and will insist upon controlling and regulating any canal there built by a foreign company or by foreign capital.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Eaton introduced the petition of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, reaffirming the opinion of that body expressed to Congress in 1876, that it is wise, just, and expedient to return to the Government of Japan such portion of the Japanese indemnity fund as remains after making equitable compensation to Americans interested therein, and urging that such restoration should be made without unnecessary delay.

JAY GOULD'S LOBBY SCHEMES.

EFFORTS TO SECURE LEGISLATION OPENING THE INDIAN TERRITORY TO SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—During the present session of Congress the lobby agents of Jay Gould have been actively engaged in pushing the scheme to open the Indian Territory to settlement. The bill to give that Territory organization under the name of Oklahoma was the favorite scheme of the jobbers, but the opposition of the better class of Congressmen, aided by leading newspapers, has thus far prevented success. The Oklahoma bill was introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress, and defeated by a direct vote in the House Committee on Territories. The bill was introduced in the present Congress, and the House Committee on Territories, to which it was referred, placed it in charge of a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Muldrow, Frost, and Humphrey. This sub-committee recently reported the bill adversely to the full committee, which report was approved. It was supposed that this negative action would end the matter, but it seems that Gould's agents have succeeded in reviving the scheme and securing a reversal of the former action of the committee. At the meeting of the committee to-day there were present Messrs. Muldrow of Mississippi, Cravens of Arkansas, Martin of West Virginia, Frost of Missouri, Aldrich of Illinois, and Young of Ohio, a bare majority. Mr. Frost moved to reconsider the vote by which an adverse report on the Oklahoma bill was adopted, and this being agreed to a movement was made to substitute Senator Vest's bill for that of the House. Mr. Muldrow, Chairman of the committee, directed attention to the small attendance at the meeting, and suggested that the matter be postponed until the next meeting of the committee. He also urged the absence of Mr. Humphrey, who was a member of the sub-committee which had considered and reported the bill adversely, as an additional reason for postponement. This was resisted, and without any discussion whatever, and without even reading the bill of Mr. Vest, it was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Cravens, Martin, Frost, and Young; nays—Messrs. Muldrow and Aldrich. The Vest bill differs from that now pending before the Senate Committee on Territories, a synopsis of which was published in THE TIMES of Monday last, the latter being in the nature of a substitute for Vest's bill. The Senate bill provides for giving the Indians of the five nations of the Indian Territory homesteads of 160 acres of land, and for the sale and settlement of the surplus lands. The consent of the Indians is made a condition precedent to its operation, but the Gould management expect to secure this consent by those methods peculiar to their system of operations. Nothing contained in the Senate bill authorizes a Territorial organization, but with the lands of the Indian Territory thrown open to settlement, a Territorial Government would soon follow.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

THE WORK OF THE PEABODY TRUSTEES—NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL WORK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund to-day, Chief-Justice F. C. Manning, of Louisiana, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the death of Gen. Richard Taylor. It is not probable that the board will hold a session to-morrow, as their business is about completed. Mr. G. Peabody Russell, the Secretary of the board, says that the income of the fund has been principally devoted to common schools throughout the South. In the last year, however, it has been expended largely in the interest of normal schools, seminaries, &c. Should a meeting of the board be held to-morrow, the Secretary thinks that a memorial to Congress will be prepared, advocating legislation in behalf of the education of colored children in the South.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association convened in this city to-day. Representatives were present from almost every State in the Union. Mr. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that a committee of 10 be appointed to take into consideration the formation of a National Council of Education, to report a plan of organization to the Board of Directors of the National Teachers' Association, at their meeting at Chautauqua, N. Y., in July next. The resolution was adopted and the Chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Bicknell, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of the District of Columbia; Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; Harris, of Missouri; Hoger, of Massachusetts; Tarbell, of Indiana; Carleton, of Connecticut; Swart, of Indiana; Shepherd and Orr, of Georgia. Papers were read on the education of children who are neglected by their parents, after which a recess was taken until evening.

THE CAPITOL FRESCO-PAINTER DEAD

SIGNOR BRUMIDI'S UNFINISHED WORK ON THE FRIEZE OF THE ROTUNDA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The last work upon which Signor Brumidi, the artist, who died in this city to-day, at the age of 74, was engaged, was the adornment of the frieze of the rotunda of the Capitol with a series of allegorical cartoons. This work was interrupted some time ago by a fall which Brumidi had, and since that time the staging has remained suspended against the frieze without an occupant. The frieze is 10 feet high and 360 feet in circumference, and the stage hangs 96 feet above the floor. The cartoons already on the walls fill about half of the frieze, and their subjects are "America and History," "The Landing of Columbus," "Cortez and Montezuma," "Pizarro Going to Peru," "Burial of De Soto," "Pocahontas Rescuing Capt. Smith," "Landing of the Pilgrims," and "Settlement of Pennsylvania." One representing the colonization of New-England is on the walls, but unfinished. The artist had intended to place upon the remainder of the frieze the following subjects: "Oglethorpe and the Muscogee Chief," "Battle of Lexington," "Declaration of Independence," "Surrender of Cornwallis," "Col. Johnson and the Death of Tecumseh," "American Army Entering the City of Mexico," and "The Discovery of Gold." The gentleman most prominently mentioned as Brumidi's successor in this work is John La Farge, of New-York, the decorator of Trinity Church in Boston. A Venetian fresco-painter named Steinovitch, of New-York, has also been mentioned to the committee in charge. Brumidi had done a great deal of work in the Capitol, and for the allegorical painting which adorns the canopy of the dome he received $40,000. It is said that the Government secured his services on the frieze for $8 a day.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A MODIFIED ORDER REGARDING CIGARS—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The War Department has issued a modified general order relative to the purchase of cigars for the use of the Army. The order as amended states that at military posts where cigars cannot be purchased at reasonable prices otherwise than through the Subsistence Department, they may be furnished by the department upon the same requisitions, and purchased and accounted for in the same manner, as has been prescribed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, under authority conferred for the purchase and sale of other subsistence stores to officers and troops.

First Lieut. Henry M. Benson, Seventh Infantry, has been granted indefinite leave of absence on account of disability. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, has been assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster-General at Washington. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William Ennis, Fourth Artillery, has been extended one month. Leave of absence for four months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability has been granted Second Lieut. Charles A. Foster, Third Artillery. Commissary Sergt. Henry Goodrich has been ordered from duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to proceed without delay to Fort Johnston, N. C., to relieve Commissary Sergt. John V. Seyton, who will take the place vacated by Goodrich. Hospital Steward Penhorl, now stationed at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, has been granted six months' furlough, with permission to go beyond the sea. The leave of absence granted Major E. V. Sumner, Fifth Cavalry, has been extended one month, and that of Lieut.-Col. Whistler, Fifth Infantry, has been extended to April 15, on account of disability.

Medical Director Edward Hippen has been appointed a member of the board which meets in Philadelphia on March 1 to examine candidates for admission and promotion in the medical corps of the Navy. Surgeon William J. Simon has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. Lieut. John F. Merry has been detached from special duty at Washington and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered as a member of the Medical Examining Board, to act in the capacity of Recorder.

The practice-ship Mayflower is soon to be sent to the Norfolk Navy-yard for docking.

Gunner Cornelius Cronin, of the United States steam-ship Minnesota, has been granted one month's leave of absence. Assistant Naval Constructor G. F. Mallett has been ordered to resume his regular duties at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue, to-day, were $363,797 45, and from Customs, $679,587.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 494,000 ounces of fine silver for the San Francisco, New-Orleans, and Philadelphia mints.

The report of Assistant Secretary French on the cattle disease known as pleuro-pneumonia will probably be sent to Congress this week. He recommends the appointment of a commission, with legislative powers, to take the subject into consideration. The report shows that the disease has been most prevalent in Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Many inquiries have recently been made at the Treasury Department, especially from persons living in the West, asking whether the Government has offered a large premium for a silver half-dollar coined in 1823. An official statement has been prepared for publication which says: "The Government pays no premium on any of its coins, and redeems them under certain regulations at their face value only, regardless of the year of coinage."

The Postmaster-General issued an order to-day forbidding the delivery of registered letters and money-orders to Smalley & Gale, No. 35 Broadway, New-York, who are said to be engaged in fraudulent stock operations. A general order will be issued to-morrow cutting down the mail service on all the "star routes" to one trip a week. The order is to go into effect on the 1st of March. The object of the department in taking this action is simply to keep the expenditures for the star service within the limits of the appropriation for the present fiscal year, pending the further action of Congress.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day received the report of the sub-committee to which was referred a petition asking the repeal of the twenty-second section of "An act to incorporate the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company," and to declare the rights, franchises, and lands granted in said section to the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company forfeited, and that said section be re-enacted in favor of the New-Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company. The report favored the petition, and was accompanied by a bill embodying the desired legislation. Representative Ellis was instructed to report it to the House, with a request that it be printed and recommitted.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads heard an argument by Representative Gillette, of Iowa, to-day in favor of his bill to regulate the letting of mail contracts, and decided to report adversely upon it. The Chairman was instructed to correspond with Gen. Woodford, United States District Attorney at New-York, with a view of obtaining full information in regard to the suit against Postmaster James, in which the plaintiff, Christopher C. Campbell, obtained judgment for $60,000 for the alleged use of his patented machine for the cancellation of stamps; the information being desired previous to any action by the committee upon the bill providing for an appropriation to pay the patentee for the use of his machine.

The Senate Committee on the Freedman's Bank met to-day. Anson M. Sperry, General Field Agent and Inspector of Branches, testified to the solvency of the bank and to the marvelous increase of its business from its establishment up to 1874, the time of its failure. The deposits had grown from $300,000 in 1866, to $31,000,000 in 1872, and to $55,000,000 in 1874. The cause of the bank's failure was primarily, the violation of the charter on entering general business in the branches, which opened the doors to wild speculations in real estate loans and other doubtful securities. He had never known the bank to sustain a loss through the dishonesty of colored men in charge of any of the branches. Marshal Frederick Douglass, formerly President of the bank, resumed his testimony, from which it appeared that during his short administration he had been able to gain but little insight into the affairs of the concern.

MR. BERGH AGAINST VIVISECTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Henry Bergh delivered a long address before a joint committee of both houses to-day, advocating the passage of a bill to abolish vivisection. His argument was intended to show that the mutilation of dumb animals by scientific men was not necessary to the advancement of science, and he cited cases where living dogs had been "cut to pieces" merely to illustrate the palpitation of the heart. From long and close observation of the canine race, he was at times tempted to believe that these animals possessed souls, for he discovered in their intelligence the phenomena which existed in himself. Whatever conclusions might be reached on that point, it could not be denied that animals possessed the sense of feeling, for feeling did not depend on intellect. When a patriot or martyr was brought to the stake, he was enabled "to endure the rack or flame by the high and holy thoughts" which occupied his mind. The consciousness of his own rectitude armed him with invincible patience, but what was there to cheer the poor animal under the knife of the vivisector. After applying a most thorough system of torture to an animal, what was gained? Three surgeons were of one opinion, and the remainder of the party disagreed with them. He thought the inevitable consequence of perusing works treating of medical science, was astonishment at the conflicting opinions of its disciples. Great discoveries in medical science, he contended, were not made by vivisection. Harvey, to whom had doubtfully been assigned the discovery of the circulation of the blood, had left on record the fact that it was reflection which led to the discovery. He used magnifying-glasses, and thus saw the pulsations of the heart in the transparent bodies of insects. Mr. Bergh characterized the slaughter of animals by vivisection as useless and wicked, and "a demoralizing spectacle to a rising generation."

A WIFE-BEATER ARRESTED.

William Y. Bowden, a truckman, residing at No. 318 West Seventeenth-street, who is said by the Police to be an incorrigible wife-beater, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stabbing and beating his wife, Elizabeth Bowden. The complainant is a weak, sickly-looking woman, while the defendant is a tall, burly man. He has been arrested several times for beating his wife, and was discharged from the Work-house but a few days ago, where he had been sent for an assault on his wife. Yesterday afternoon he began to abuse and beat the poor woman, and finally assaulted her with a carving-knife, stabbing her in the hand, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested by Officer Morgan Thomas, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and Justice Otterbourg committed him to prison in default of $500 bail.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.

James Slater, a milkman, aged 40 years, living on Twelfth-avenue, near East Twenty-fourth-street, Paterson, N. J., drank a glass of milk on Wednesday night, remarking as he did so that that was the last time he would eat or drink. Yesterday morning he went out to the cow-shed to look after the cows, and not returning for an hour, his wife sent a boy to see what kept him. On opening the door, which was fastened, Slater's body swung out and dropped to the ground. He had hanged himself with a piece of clothes-line which broke just as the door was opened. He had evidently been dead nearly an hour. He had shown indications of mental unsoundness of late.

THE WINTER PALACE PLOT

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CZAR AND HIS FAMILY.

AN ACCIDENTAL DELAY OF DINNER SAVES THEIR LIVES—ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION—SEVERAL SUSPECTED PERSONS ARRESTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The *Novoe Vremya* publishes particulars of the attempted assassination of the imperial family, showing that the dinner was appointed for 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. If it had not been accidentally delayed, all would have been seated at the moment of the explosion. As it was, their escape was very narrow. The Emperor, accompanied by the Princes of Hesse and Bulgaria, was about to enter the dining-hall through one door, and the other members of the imperial family, except the Empress, by another, when the explosion took place. Two servants who were in the dining-hall were injured. The force of the explosion was such that a number of windows of the palace and adjacent houses were shattered, the gas was blown out, and complete darkness prevailed. The bodies of two more soldiers have been found among the débris, and of the 45 injured, several have since died.

Gen. Gourkho, Governor-General of St. Petersburg, was engaged at the Winter Palace during the whole of the night of the 17th inst., investigating the circumstances connected with the explosion. It has been ascertained that the dynamite was fired by an electric battery, and that several pounds of that explosive must have been used. The cellars of the palace have long been used for storing purposes, and appear to have been occupied by four workmen, three of whom have been arrested. The fourth man is missing. Many arrests have been made in the Winter Palace and its immediate neighborhood.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Times* says: "We understand that the Duke of Edinburgh has received a telegram from the Duchess of Edinburgh, who was in the Winter Palace at the time of the explosion. A telegram from Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has also reached the Foreign Office here, but no details are furnished in either case beyond the confirmation of the fact of the explosion."

The *Morning Post* says: "We learn that the Czarina was asleep in another wing of the palace at the time of the catastrophe, and was not disturbed by the explosion, of which she remains in ignorance."

A dispatch from a St. Petersburg correspondent this afternoon says: "Information which has come to my knowledge establishes a connection between the late attempt upon the life of the Czar and the arrest of some 40 inmates of the Winter Palace on Monday last—the day before the explosion."

The *Times* this morning, in a leading editorial article, says: "The central authority of the Czar must be upheld, if that order is to be maintained, which is an indispensable condition of further progress. Conspiracies like this must be punished with sufficient severity to crush them, but if, in conjunction with these necessary measures, the Czar pursues a course of gradual reforms, he may entertain a reasonable hope that these horrors will pass away."

Statements regarding the explosion were made in both Houses of Parliament to-day, but the Government could give no information in addition to that contained in the press dispatches. Lord Beaconsfield, in alluding to the subject, said the Duchess of Edinburgh, who is now in St. Petersburg, refused to quit the scene of so much domestic suffering.

The City Common Council of the City of London, by a vote of 72 to 45, to-day rejected a motion for an address of congratulation to the Czar on his escape from assassination.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Emperor William, Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Von Moltke, the Ambassadors, the members of the Ministry, and the chief dignitaries of the Court and State were present to-day at the thanksgiving services held for the escape from assassination of the Czar.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Berlin dispatch reports that among those who decamped after the explosion in the Winter Palace is the Captain of the Palace Guard.

EUROPEAN STATE AFFAIRS.

MONTENEGRO'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS—THE CUBAN BUDGET—MARTIAL LAW IN TURKEY.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has addressed a further note to the powers, stating that he is disposed to enter into negotiations upon the question of accepting other Turkish territory instead of Gusinje and Plava.

ROME, Feb. 19.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has re-elected Signor Farini President.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—In Congress to-day, Señor Elduayen, Minister of the Colonies, read the Cuban budget. The ordinary expenditure is reported at 37,500,000 pesetas, and the extraordinary at 10,000,000 pesetas. Various new taxes are to be imposed during the continuance of the war. Authorization is asked to contract a loan for repaying advances made by the Hispano-Colonial Bank, covering the deficit and unifying the debts. The amount of the loan is not stated, but is believed to be 60,000,000 pesetas. *El Liberal* says it is probable that Señor Elduayen will become Minister of Foreign Affairs as soon as the Cuban budget is voted.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Turkish papers say that martial law has been proclaimed here. The measure can only affect the Turkish population, as Europeans are protected by the capitulations. It is understood that the proclamation has been issued with a view to preventing disturbances in carrying out the military reforms."

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Reichstag to-day resumed debate on the budget. Herr Volkarderfa, Conservative, declared himself in favor of biennial budgets, but urged the expediency of annual sessions of the Reichstag. He said the increase of the Army was rendered necessary by changes in the political situation. It was not from fear of a war of revenge on the part of France that the Government thought it requisite to increase the Army, but from consideration of what was passing in the country bordering Germany on the east. The shameless Nihilists who were pursuing the Czar with their crimes were the same Pan-Slavists who declared in Berlin that they desired to take possession of Constantinople. Herr Bamberger announced his intention, when the budget came up on its second reading, to revert to the suspension of sales of silver.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Socialist Deputies, Bebel and Bader, stated in the Reichstag to-day that German Socialism had no connection whatever with Russian Nihilism.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said there was no intention of resuming the negotiations regarding the silver question started by the United States and discussed at the Paris Conference.

Herr Lasker, the Prussian National Liberal leader, who proposes to make a prolonged visit to the United States, has written to a friend in England that he will have to postpone his projected tour, for political reasons. He has been suffering from nervous exhaustion and rheumatism, but is sufficiently recovered to attend to his public duties.

Mr. Maddick, publisher, and J. and E. Judd, printers, of the *Sporting and Dramatic News*, appeared in the Bow-Street Police Court to-day to answer a charge of libel, preferred by the Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, Lord Mayor of Dublin, in the publication of an article from which the following is an extract: "How that mischievous, ill-conditioned burlesque of a legislator, Gray, is descended we don't know; nor, seeing his character so apparent, does it much matter. The guests who had been obliged to accept his invitation to the Mansion House are to be warmly congratulated on their escape from such humiliating business as this dinner must have been." The case was adjourned till Saturday next.

The House of Commons to-night went into committee on the Irish Relief bill. The amendment to the third clause, moved by Mr. Shaw, (Home Ruler,) for the purpose of permitting Boards of Guardians to execute under loan, and with the sanction of the local Government Board, works of drainage, improvement of waste lands, widening and deepening rivers, &c., was rejected by a vote of 109 to 89.

CLONMEL, Ireland, Feb. 18.—Four bailiffs, accompanied by a large force of Police, to-day distrained cattle for rent on a farm in the County of Waterford, occupied by a widow. A crowd of 500 persons overpowered the Police and recaptured the cattle. The ringleaders of the mob will be summoned for assault.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.—Sir Pomeroy Colley, private secretary of the Viceroy of India, has been appointed Governor and High Commissioner of Natal, and commander of the troops in the neighboring district.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier was received into the French Academy on Thursday. His reception was a very brilliant affair.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Standard* states that the difficulty between Mr. Plimsoll and Messrs. Russell and Onslow, in regard to Mr. Plimsoll's handbill reflecting upon the other two gentlemen for their objections to his bill for loading grain in bags, has been settled by Mr. Plimsoll promising to read in the House of Commons, to-day, a statement expressing regret and withdrawing the objectionable phrases.

A dispatch from Geneva states that the boring of the St. Gothard Tunnel will probably be finished in 12 days.

A dispatch from Teheran reports that Gen. Mouravieff has arrived at Tschikislar, where he takes the place of Gen. Terenkasoff. An army of 32,000 Tekes is at Geok-Tepe, and a desperate resistance has been decided upon.

The Duchess of Marlborough has written to the *Times*, denying certain statements that her fund goes exclusively into the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy for distribution. She says the fund is fairly divided.

AN AMERICAN BANQUET AT PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A grand banquet in honor of Gen. Fairchild, on the eve of his departure for Spain, was given to-night by the American colony. Three hundred covers were laid. Several toasts were given in honor of President Hayes. Mr. Hitt, Secretary of the American Legation, was Chairman, and offered the toast to the health of President Grévy. Messrs. Fairchild and Dana gave accounts of the relations of the United States with other powers. Gen. Reynolds and the Director of Naval Payments toasted the American Army and Navy. Gen. Read, offering a sentiment in honor of the French and American Republics, spoke of them as sisters. Senator Foucher De Careil made a speech, and Mr. Hitchcock proposed the toast to the American ladies.

BUSINESS MATTERS ABROAD.

ARGENTINE BONDS DEPRESSED—WOOL SALES—THE CONDITION OF THE SILK TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial article this morning, says: "Argentine Government bonds are depressed by the rumor that a telegram has been received announcing the intention of the Executive at Buenos Ayres to disarm the civil population in view of the approaching Presidential contest."

The *Telegraph* also says: "The first series of the colonial wool sales of the current year was opened on Tuesday evening with a crowded attendance of representatives from all the chief centres of consumption. The offerings comprised 7,996 bales, chiefly Cape and South Australian. The biddings were brisk and animated. All Australian descriptions ruled 10 to 15 per cent. above November and December rates, but Cape produce was only about 5 to 7 per cent. higher. Wednesday's offerings were 9,605 bales, almost exclusively Australian. The biddings from all sections of the trade were very brisk and spirited. Tuesday's prices being fully maintained. The present series of sales will last until the 22d of March. The arrivals up to the 17th inst. were 198,993 bales, of which about 22,000 bales—10,000 Australian and 12,000 Cape—have been forwarded direct to the interior, to the Continent, and to America."

Ten thousand four hundred bales of wool were sold this evening—principally Australian and Port Phillip—at the extreme opening prices. The bidding was brisk. The tendency of the market is still upward. It is expected that 250,000 bales will be offered during the present series of sales.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Peixotto, United States Consul at Lyons, France, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated Jan. 25, transmits a valuable report on the past, present, and probable future condition of the silk trade in Europe. He says the political affairs of England and of Europe have had considerable effect during the past year on that trade. Germany has suffered from various economical causes, and is struggling to restrict her production to home consumption. The nobles and proprietors of Russia have been compelled to economize in the use of the finer fabrics. Austria, following the example of the United States, has by her tariff regulations maintained a better degree of prosperity than other countries. Italy and Spain have suffered from bad crops. Everywhere the demand for silk goods has been limited to modest colors. Since fashion has favored mixed stuffs in place of rich and pure silks, Lyons has made great efforts to use other materials in order to sustain the labor of her 160,000 workers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The spoon factory, comprising a portion of the Booth and Hayden Works, of Waterbury, Conn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. About 100 hands were employed in this department, which consisted of a large four-story brick building, and at the time contained an unusually large stock of plated ware. The total loss is estimated at $150,000, over $100,000 of this being in finished goods, which were lightly insured. The total insurance on building, machinery, and stock is $82,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

William Strang's livery stable, formerly used as a gymnasium, on Van Houten-street, Paterson, N. J., was almost wholly destroyed by fire last night. The horses and carriages were saved with difficulty. The fire communicated to the extensive shirt mills on Broadway, but by hard labor they were saved, and the adjoining dwellings also. Strang's loss on stock is $1,000. The building was owned by the Gymnasium Association. Loss, $2,000; partly insured.

At 11 o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the basement window of a two-story frame building on Nelson-avenue, Jersey City Heights, owned and occupied by Charles B. Gross. The fire spread with great rapidity, and before the Fire Department had responded the whole building was on fire. The flames were fanned to adjoining houses, and at midnight the whole block was in danger.

A dwelling-house at No. 227 West Grand-street, Elizabeth, N. J., occupied by Councilman Carlton, was destroyed by fire between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $8,000. The building belonged to John E. Stevens, of the New-York Methodist Book Concern. A defective flue is supposed to have started the flames.

A dredging-machine belonging to William Beard, lying at the foot of Dwight-street, Brooklyn, took fire from an over-heated stove last evening, and was destroyed, causing a loss of $12,000. Fully insured.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The British steamer Cordova, Capt. Jackson, from New-Orleans, Jan. 24, has arrived at Liverpool. She had her boats damaged and lost her rail.

The Anchor Line steamer Scotia, Capt. Spittal, which arrived at Bristol yesterday from New-York, lost her boats during the passage.

The Anchor Line steamer Trinacria, Capt. White, from Marseilles, Jan. 10, by way of Gibraltar, Feb. 4, for New-York, has put back to Gibraltar, her cargo having shifted.

The steamer Monarch, Capt. Thompson, which left Newcastle on Jan. 31, for New-York, has returned, having been compelled to put back by heavy weather. The upper part of the vessel is a complete wreck, and almost all of the crew were injured.

The Belgian steamer Switzerland, Capt. Anderson, before reported at Antwerp, from New-York, had her decks swept and lost boats. One man was lost overboard and several men were injured.

The British ship Thomas Stevens, Capt. Richards, before reported at Queenstown, from San Francisco, had her decks swept, boats smashed, and cabin completely gutted.

The German ship Gustav and Oscar, Capt. Hartman, from New-York for Bremen, which was ashore at Nieuwe Diep, but floated, is leaky.

WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Several tug-boats have arrived here from New-York during the past two days, and others, with barges in tow, passed going north to-day. The boats did not experience any difficulty with the ice. The barge line here and the Poughkeepsie propellers are preparing to make their first trip March 1. The Haverstraw and Sing Sing boats also expect to start running soon. The first sloop going north passed to-day. No ice of any consequence is in the Hudson for several miles above Rhinebeck, except in the Highlands. The ice there does not interfere with navigation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after March 15, 1880, the lights known as Amelia Island north range beacons will be changed, and a new range established, for crossing the bar in the best water, at the entrance to Fernandina Harbor, Fla. The new lights will be catoptric, fixed, red, and will be shown from skeleton frame towers, pyramidal in form, the front one white, the rear one white and black. In entering the harbor, keep the lights in range until the Amelia Island main light bears south-south-west. The bar is then crossed, and the vessel may be hauled toward the entrance to Cumberland Sound.

MARKSMEN'S CONTEST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 19.—Several marksmen from the Shrewsbury and Long Branch Gun Clubs contested for a handsome pigeon-gun here to-day. The conditions were $5 entrance, eight pigeons each, 25 yards rise, H and T traps. John Bergen, of Red Bank, was the winner, killing six straight.

MATAWAN, N. J., Feb. 19.—The regular monthly contest of the Midway Gun Club was held at Mount Pleasant this afternoon. The first match was for a prize pigeon-gun, to be won four times, the conditions being 10 birds each, 21 yards rise, H and T traps, single barrel. There were several ties. James Van Brockle finally won the gun by a score of 22 birds out of a possible 28. The Club's Badge, same conditions, was won by George Waite, who killed 9 birds out of a possible 10.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 19.—A terrific boiler explosion at Barton & Babcock's distillery, below this city, at 8 o'clock last evening, shattered the walls of the building; killed two men, fatally injured two others, and badly burned and scalded three more. John Sill, the fireman, and an unknown man who had just come in to find work, were almost instantly killed. Benjamin Babcock, one of the proprietors, and John Richardson, a helper, are not expected to live. William Burns, the engineer, Louis Laufenberg, a masher, and Oscar Mills, a visitor, were painfully injured. The boilers were getting dry, and the letting in of water was the cause of the explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—Job W. Green, employed by the Collins Manufacturing Company, at North Wilbraham, was instantly killed this afternoon. His sleeve caught in the set-screw of a revolving shaft, and he was drawn into the machinery.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 19.—Richard Pascoe, of Lackawanna, stepped in front of a passenger train, near Taylorville, this afternoon, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and children.

HANDICAPPING AMERICAN HORSES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the race for the Liverpool Spring Cup, to take place March 19, Mr. P. Lorillard's horses will carry the following weights: Parole, the top weight of 131 pounds; Mistake, 96; Sly Dance, 92, and Wallenstein, 91 pounds. In the United Kingdom steeple-chase, at Croydon, April 1, Mr. J. G. Bennett's Muscadin will carry 153 pounds.

WALKING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The leading scores in the seventy-hour walking-match at the close of the third day are as follows: Panchot, 222 miles; Colbert, 209 miles; Barrett, 209 miles; Albert, 215 miles; McEvoy, 205 miles; Campana, 193 miles.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains Affairs of the Nation; The State Government; The Ambitious Secretary; Life and Talk in London; Mining in the Sierras; The Shepherd Convicted; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. It also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manuf'd only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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DIED.

BANCROFT.—In Montreal, on the 13th inst., ELLEN SMITH, widow of the late Rev. Charles Bancroft, D. D.

BLAKE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, suddenly, of paralysis of the heart, ELEANOR J., wife of James E. Blake, in the 64th year of her age.
Funeral at 11 o'clock Saturday, Feb. 21, at her late residence, No. 20 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

BRANDRETH.—At his residence, Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1880, of embolism of the heart, Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, aged 72 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from Trinity Episcopal Church, Sing Sing, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—On Monday, Feb. 16, the Rev. JONATHAN TOWNLEY CRANE, D. D., Pastor of the Drew Methodist Episcopal Church, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. James's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 1 P. M. Friday.
☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

HEACOCK.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 19, in this City, LYDIA A., wife of Spencer Heacock, aged 51 years.
Funeral services from her late residence, No. 34 Charlton-st., on Saturday, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

KIDDER.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, at the residence of his son, Augustus S. Kidder, No. 104 West 34th-st., FREDERIC T. KIDDER, in his 73d year.
His remains will be taken to Claremont, N. H.

KINGSLAND.—At No. 30 West 59th-st., Wednesday morning, CARRIE T. KINGSLAND, daughter of the late S. A. Kingsland.
Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, Long Island, Friday, 20th inst., on arrival of the train leaving Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LENOX.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, 1880, JAMES LENOX, in the 80th year of his age.

MESEROLE.—Feb. 19, of pneumonia, CORNELIUS M. MESEROLE.
Funeral on Sunday, at 3 P. M., at his late residence, No. 234 East 18th-st. Relatives and friends are invited.

PALMER.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, 1880, MELANCTHON PALMER, in the 76th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.
☞ Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—At Manhasset, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, LEONARD A. SEAMAN, in the 74th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Manhasset. Carriages in waiting at Great Neck depot on arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

SIMPSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, 1880, at 5 o'clock A. M., ELIZA L., widow of Charles C. Simpson, in the 76th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPEER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at his residence, in this City, the Hon. JAMES SPEER, formerly of Paterson, N. J., in the 80th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., at No. 201 West 13th-st., corner of 7th-av. Interment on Saturday at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Passaic, N. J.
☞ Paterson (N. J.) papers please copy.

THURSTON.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Tuesday evening, 17th inst., ELLEN, widow of the late George Thurston.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother, Robert Fenton, are invited to attend her funeral on Friday morning, 20th inst., at 11:30 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 21, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday at 3 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 3 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M. for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; on Thursday at 9 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed.) The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Jamaica, Greytown, and Colombia leave New-York Feb. 17. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Feb. 19. The mails for Havana leave New-York Feb. 19 and 21. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Feb. 17 and 20. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Feb. 20. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York Feb. 21. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Feb. 21. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 28. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco March 15.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1880.

THE FORSAKEN BRIDE.
BY MRS. GEORGIE SHELDON.
Author of "Brownie's Triumph," is commenced in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
READY EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

ESTABLISHED TO PREVENT SUFFERING AND DEATH!—Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, malarial poison, nervous debility, consumption, incontinence, stone, gravel, obstruction, varicocele, old ulcers, diseases of the liver, stomach, heart, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, and associate organs are no longer fatal. A Medical Treatise free, giving directions for their cure without mercury, arsenic, potash, opium, iron, quinine, copaiba, cubebs, knife, caustic, electricity, sounds, pain, or confinement, by the European and American Medical Bureau Specialty Physicians' Prescriptions and Asabel Mineral Spring Water. Offices, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, now on exhibition,
ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS.
A large collection; sold to close consignments and advances.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE HARVARD CLUB OF NEW-YORK CITY will take place FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at Delmonico's, at 6 o'clock. All Harvard men are cordially invited. Tickets—price $6—may be obtained of
FRANCIS M. WELD, Secy., No. 11 East 13th-st., or
T. FRANK BROWNELL, No. 26 Broad-st.

$12.50 NOW BRINGS HERE HANDsomest and best FAMILY BIBLES published, far ahead of all the great Bible Societies. DR. COOK, Astor-Place Hotel, City.

NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES A specialty; consultation and pamphlet free.
J. D. S. SMITH, M. D.,
No. 140 East 30th-st.

LENOX LIBRARY.—ON ACCOUNT OF THE death of Mr. Lenox the library will be closed until further public notice.
GEORGE H. MOORE, Superintendent.

OUR WHEATENA FOODS ARE UNEXCELLED. Send stamp for "Eating to Live." CHAS. E. HOYT & SON, No. 436 Greenwich-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Rooms No. 3 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

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SCRIBNER FOR MARCH.

Containing illustrations from the largest number of well-know artists that have ever contributed to any one issue of a magazine.

"THE TILE CLUB AFLOAT."

The brilliantly illustrated "Tile Club" papers—the acknowledged magazine success of last season—have been continued in the March SCRIBNER by an article descriptive of the Club's recent trip in a canal-boat, illustrated with 39 sketches by Chase, Abbey, Gifford, Quartley, Reinhart, Weir, Twachtman, O'Donovan, Dielman, Hopkinson Smith, Laffan, and Sarony. Among other illustrators in this number are Mary Hallock Foote, Gibson, Kappes, Riordan, and Taber. In addition to these Americans,

CHAM, THE GREAT FRENCH CARICATURIST,

is represented by 17 reproductions of his best work, accompanying a paper by Richard Whiteing. Charlemagne, (court painter to Russia,) M. De Dmitrieff, and other foreign artists contribute pictures to the second installment of

THE HISTORY OF PETER THE GREAT.

Of this serial the New-York *Evening Post* says:

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"SUCCESS WITH SMALL FRUITS"

treats this month of the raspberry, and is richly illustrated. Of the pictures in these papers the agricultural editor of the *New-York Weekly Times* writes: "They are the finest engravings of fruit that I have seen." There are un-illustrated articles on "The Wards of the United States Government" ("H. H." on the Indian question;) "Two Views of Napoleon," comparing recently issued memoirs; extracts from Henry J. Raymond's unpublished journal; a picturesque description of a Kansas cattle town; Burroughs's "Notes of a Walker," and continuations of Mrs. Burnett's and George W. Cable's serial stories.

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Two Lectures delivered to the Theological School of Yale College by Prof. ASA GRAY. 1 vol., crown 8vo, $1.

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described in the
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beginning Jan. 14.
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Single copies for sale everywhere; seven cents.
Yearly subscriptions, $2.
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POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a primary election on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at No. 152 Franklin-st., to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Utica. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. CHAS. H. TRAINER, President.
JOSEPH F. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election THIS EVENING at Head-quarters, No. 468 Pearl-st. Polls open from 7 till 10. WM. F. KAVENAGH, Vice-President.
FRANK MCGRANN, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for election of delegates to State Convention at Utica, Feb. 25, 1880, at No. 141 8th-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. CHARLES N. TAINTOR, President. JAS. H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for delegates to the State Convention at Utica will be held at Head-quarters, No. 130 Prince-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1880. Polls open from 7 to 10.
CHARLES R. HOUSLEY, President.
J. ED. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for delegates to State Convention THIS (Friday) EVENING. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M. C. VAN COTT, President. FREDERICK A. SHIELDS, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the State Convention will be held at No. 19 West 28th-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1880. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
J. W. HAWES, Secretary. CHAS. A. PEABODY, JR., President.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at No. 250 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention. Poll open from 7 to 10 o'clock. C. W. MEADE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at No. 203 East 12th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, for delegates to the State Convention. Poll open from 7 to 10 o'clock. JOHN H. BRADY, President.
WILLIAM KIRK, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN Association.—A primary election for Delegates and Alternates to the State Convention will be held at head-quarters, No. 352 West 35th-st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 20. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, President.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at head-quarters, No. 437 2d-av., for delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
MICHAEL CREGAN, President.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, at the church building in West 50th-st., a few doors east of 8th-av., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 20, 1880, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Utica, on Feb. 25, 1880. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. JOEL W. MASON, President.
JAMES W. PERRY, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, corner of 67th-st. and West Boulevard, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, to elect delegates to the Utica Convention.
P. H. DUNN, Sec'y. CHAS. F. BRUDER, Pres.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 20, for the purpose of electing Delegates and Alternates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Utica, Feb. 25. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M. JACOB HESS, President.
ROBERT G. N. POAN, Secretary.

PRIMARY ELECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Hamilton Park, 3d-av. and 69th-st., on Feb. 20, 1880, for the purpose of electing a President, Delegates to the Central Committee, and Delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
JAMES MCKENNA, President.
A. L. MASON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 19.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 19.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were large in volume, and the business well distributed. Notwithstanding the rumors current calculated to adversely affect the course of prices, the market was strongly held, and in many instances a further advance in quotations was recorded. The Vanderbilt stocks were very conspicuous in the dealings, and the sharp advance in these shares contributed not a little to impart firmness to the general list. Lake Shore rose 1½ per cent., Canada Southern ¾, Michigan Central ¼, Western Union 1, and Atlantic and Pacific 2⅜ ℔ cent. on the day's transactions. The South-western shares advanced ½ to 1½ ℔ cent. in the early dealings, but Wabash and Kansas and Texas lost a portion of the improvement at the close. Iron Mountain was an exception, declining 1⅝ ℔ cent. before the first call, and subsequently recovering, with the final sales at the highest figure of the day. The Granger and coal stocks were firm on comparatively slight changes. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced 1@1¾ ℔ cent., closing at a fractional reaction from the highest point; Ohio and Mississippi, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and St. Paul and Sioux City advanced ¼@1 ℔ cent., and subsequently fell off ⅛ to 1½ ℔ cent. Among the low-priced stocks, Ohio Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Ontario and Western were most prominent.

The transactions aggregated 378,220 shares, including 55,200 Lake Shore, 34,500 Erie, 30,500 Wabash, 26,400 Kansas and Texas, 26,247 Ontario and Western, 18,200 Atlantic and Pacific, 16,450 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 14,960 Western Union, 12,050 Iron Mountain, 11,220 Michigan Central, 10,895 North-west, 10,600 Ohio and Mississippi, 10,100 Pacific Mail, 9,150 Sutro, 8,650 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 8,245 St. Paul, 6,765 Central Arizona, and 5,400 American District Telegraph.

North-western common rose from 92½ to 92⅞, fell off to 92⅜, and closed at 92½; the preferred sold at 106¾; St. Paul common rose from 79¾ to 80, and reacted to 79¾; the preferred advanced from 103½ to 103⅞; Lake Shore fell off from 106¼ to 106, and rose to 107¼; Michigan Central fell off from 91⅝ to 90⅞, and rose to 92; Canada Southern sold at 67¾@68¾; Erie fell off from 48⅞ to 48, rose to 48½, and closed at 48½; the preferred sold at 73@73½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 86½ to 85⅞ and closed at 86; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 75¾ to 75, and recovered to 75¼; New-Jersey Central fell off from 84 to 83¾, and recovered to 84; Reading sold at 67¼@67⅞; Morris and Essex advanced from 105 to 105¼, and reacted to 105¼; Chicago, St. Louis, and New-Orleans fell off from 42½ to 41¼; C., C., C. and I. rose from 77½ to 78; Chesapeake and Ohio; from 23½ to 23¾; First preferred from 33⅝ to 34¼; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis rose from 57⅞ to 58¾, fell off to 57½ and closed at 57¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph common rose from 40⅝ to 41⅝, and preferred from 71⅞ to 73⅜, but the former closed at 41¼, and the latter at 73, with final sales at 73½; Houston and Texas fluctuated between 83 and 84¼, closing at 84; Lake Erie and Western fell off from 34¼ to 33¼, rose to 34⅜, and closed at 34; Louisville and Nashville rose from 143½ to 144, fell off to 143, and rallied to 143½; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 94½ to 95, and closed at 94¾; Marietta and Cincinnati sold at 13¾@14¼; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg declined from 35 to 31; Kansas and Texas rose from 45½ to 46, fell off to 45¼, advanced to 46⅜, reacted to 46, and finally sold at 46⅜; Northern Pacific rose from 34¼ to 34⅝, and fell off to 33⅞; the preferred declined from 58¼ to 57½, and closed at 58; Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 36¾ to 35⅜, and closed at 36; the preferred rose from 80¾ to 82⅜, and subsequently sold at 79; St. Paul and Sioux City advanced from 43 to 43½, and fell off to 42; the preferred declined from 82 to 81½; Wabash rose from 45 to 46½, and preferred from 69⅞ to 71½, with a reaction to 45½ and 70¾ respectively, at the close; St. Louis and San Francisco sold at 45½@45¾, and preferred at 58, while the First preferred declined from 78 to 77; Iron Mountain fell off from 64 to 62⅜, and recovered to 64; Union Pacific sold at 92½@92⅞; Central Pacific advanced from 81 to 83; Ontario and Western rose from 31 to 31¾, fell off to 30⅝, and closed at 30⅞; Ohio Central rose from 26½ to 28½, reacted to 27¼, and recovered to 27¾; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville advanced from 24⅞ to 25⅞, declined to 23¾, and closed at 24; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago rose to 101, and later sold at 100; Pacific Mail rose from 43⅝ to 44½, and reacted to 43¾; Western Union fell off from 109⅛ to 108½, and rose to 110; Atlantic and Pacific fell off from 49⅝ to 48¼, rose to 52½, and closed at 52; American District advanced from 70 to 72; Central Arizona rose from 10¼ to 11⅞, and declined to 10; Montauk Gas Coal declined from 60 to 59¼, and rallied to 59½; Little Pittsburg declined from 22 to 21, rose to 22½, and fell off to 20¾; Sutro sold at 3⅝@3⅞; Standard at 30¾@31; Manhattan Elevated sold at 49⅞@50; Metropolitan fell off to 117; New-York Central advanced from 131¾ to 133; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from 146 to 146½; and Illinois Central from 103⅝ to 104¼.

The Money market was easy, and the rates for call loans were 5 to 6 ℔ cent. on pledge of railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@5½ ℔ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, very scarce, 15 bid; New-Orleans, commercial, 50 discount, bank, ¼ premium; St. Louis, 75 discount; Chicago weak, 50 discount, and Boston 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for British Consols at 98¼@98⅜ for both money and the account. United States Governments were strong at 109⅞ for new 4s, 110⅞ for 4½s, and 106⅜ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 49½ to 49⅜; do. preferred was steady at 73@75, and do. consolidated Seconds advanced from 95½ to 96; Illinois Central advanced from 106 to 106½; Atlantic and Great Western common stock from 11½ to 12; do. preferred from 10½ to 10¾; Pennsylvania declined from 54 to 53¾; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 72¼ to 72; do. Seconds from 34¼ to 34. Bar Silver was quoted at 52 1-16d. ℔ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows a decrease in specie of £8,000, and the proportion of the Bank's reserve, which last week was 49 13-16 ℔ cent., is now 49⅞ ℔ cent. The rate of discount at the Bank remains unchanged at 3 ℔ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined to 82f. 30c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 27,040,000f.

The rates for Sterling Exchange were advanced from $4 84 to $4 84½ and $4 86½ to $4 87 for bankers' 60-day and demand bills, respectively. For actual business, however, the rates obtained were but a shade better than those made on Tuesday.

Government bonds were firm, except for the new 4s, which declined ⅜ ℔ cent.; 5s of 1881 were in active demand, and some round amounts were taken at 103¾. Railroad bonds were active, especially for the Erie and Chesapeake and Ohio issues. The former sold at 121¾@122 for consolidated gold 7s, 93½@93⅜ for consolidated Seconds, and at 87½@97¼ for funded 5s; Chesapeake and Ohio issues were buoyant, rising from 69⅞ to 71½ for Firsts, series B, and from 44 to 46 for currency 6s, with final sales at 70½ for the former and at 45 for the latter; the C., C., and I. C. bonds were in good demand, and advanced to 90¾@91 for Firsts, incomes selling at 43@44; Kansas and Texas Firsts sold up to 105½, and Seconds to 68⅜; Union Pacific collateral trust 6s advanced from 103 to 104¼; Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, from 105½ to 106; do. Seconds from 104½ to 105; Kansas City and Northern, Omaha Division, from 109½ to 110¼; Oregon Firsts from 93 to 94; St. Louis and San Francisco, class A, from 91¼ to 96¼; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts advanced to 57½, and reacted to 56½; Texas Pacific incomes declined from 75½ to 74¼, and recovered to 75; Iron Mountain preferred incomes were lower in the early dealings, Firsts declining to 92½, and Seconds to 82⅝; the former closed at 94, and the latter at 83¾. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s rose to 97½; North Carolinas were steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Feb. 19, 1880.

Receipts	$369,194 60
Payments	580,525 70
Balance, coin	99,848,210 64
Balance, note	6,909,190 01

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 19.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107¼	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109¼	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103¾
Adams Express	107½	107½
American Express	57	56¾
Albany and Susquehanna	104	104
Alton and Terre Haute	23¼	24¼
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	60¼	60½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	49⅝	52
American District Telegraph	70	72
Boston Water Power	17½	17½
Boston Air Line	55¼	57
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	58¼	58¾
Canton	60	60
Canada Southern	68	68¾
[illegible]		

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	45	45½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	69⅞	70¾
Wells-Fargo Express	102½	102½
Western Union Telegraph	109⅛	109⅞
United States Express	47½	48

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	56¾	56⅝	352
Albany and Susquehanna	104	104	100
Alton and Terre Haute	24¼	24¼	100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	52½	48¼	18,200
American Dist. Telegraph	72	71	5,400
Boston Air Line	57	57	150
Canton	61	60½	400
Canada Southern	68¾	67¾	1,350
Cariboo Mining	4	3⅞	400
Central Arizona	11⅞	10	6,765
[illegible]			
Total sales			378,220

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103½	104¼
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103½	104¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105¼	105⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105¼	105⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅝	103¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅝	108
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	106⅝	107
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅝	107
United States currency 6s, 1895	125½	...
United States currency 6s, 1896	125½	...
United States currency 6s, 1897	125½	...
United States currency 6s, 1898	125½	...
United States currency 6s, 1899	125½	...

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	..@484¼	483½@485¼
Demand	..@487	486 @486¼
Cable transfers	..@487½	486½@486¾
Commercial	..@ ..	482 @482¼
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	484 @484¼
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520	519⅜@520⅝
Demand	516¼@515½	517½@516¼
Cable transfers	..@515⅝	..@516¼
Commercial	..@ ..	522½@525⅝
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	520⅝@520¾
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	519¼@519⅜	519⅜@520
Demand	516¼@517½	516⅞@516¼
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520@ 520⅝	520⅝@521¼
Demand	517½@518⅛	518⅛@518¾
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	93 @ 93¼	94⅛@ 95
Demand	95 @ 95¼	95⅛@ 95¾
Commercial	..@ ..	94⅛@ 94⅜
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	95 @ 97½

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$121,302,590
Balances	4,579,625

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 19.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	120	121
United Railroads of New-Jersey	187	...
Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅝	53
Reading Railroad	34	34¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	53	53¼
Catawissa Railroad preferred	43	43½
Northern Pacific common	34¼	34½
Northern Pacific preferred	57⅞	57⅞
Northern Central Railroad	32⅝	32⅜
Lehigh Navigation	37⅝	37⅝
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	21½	21⅞
Hestonville Railway	24¼	24¼
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18
Duluth common	35	...
Duluth preferred	70	...

The earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Road for the first week of February show an increase of $22,549.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the second week in February:

1880	$81,989
1879	45,283
Increase	$36,706

The following are the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road for the second week of February:

1880	$175,090
1879	108,713
Increase	$66,367

The earnings of the North-west Road for the second week of February show an increase of $60,000.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Road for the second week of February show a gain of $53,247.

The Bodie Consolidated Mining Company has declared dividend No. 8, of *Twenty-five cents* per share, payable at the office of Laidlaw & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, March 1, on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	7½	Jackson	2
Alta	3⅞	Leviathan	3-16
Argenta	1	Leeds	⅛
Belcher	10¾	Lady Washington	11-16
Best and Belcher	9⅞	Mexican	15½
Bullion	2⅞	Martin White	29-32
Bodie	8¾	Mono	8⅞
Belle Isle	1	Mammoth	3
Bechtel	3½	McClinton	1
Boston Consolidated	1½	Maybelle	3-16
Bulwer	8¼	Northern Belle	16
Black Hawk	3	Noonday	4
Belvidere	2⅞	North Belle Isle	3-16
California	3½	Ophir	16⅝
Chollar	6	Overman	5⅞
Consolidated Virginia	3⅞	Potosi	3⅞
Crown Point	4⅞	Raymond and Ely	3⅝
Consolidated Pacific	4⅞	Savage	5½
Caledonia	3⅝	Sierra Nevada	21⅝
Dudley	7-16	South Bulwer	1⅞
Eureka Consolidated	17¾	South Noonday	1½
Exchequer	2⅞	Silver King	8⅛
Fairfax	⅜	Syndicate	¾
Gould and Curry	5¼	Silver Hill	1¼
Grand Prize	1⅞	Tioga	2⅞
Hale and Norcross	6½	Tip Top	5½
Imperial	19-32	Trojan	12-32
Independence	1⅛	Union Consolidated	3¼
Julia Consolidated	1⅞	Wales	1⅛
Justice	1⅛	Yellow Jacket	8½

The Mammoth Mining Company has levied an assessment of $1 a share.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	17½	Cin., San. & Clev.	17½
Boston Land	10⅞	Eastern R. R.	38¾
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	115½	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	99
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	113¾	Calumet & Hecla	243½
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	124¾	Copper Falls	14¾
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	109	Duncan Silver	4
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	90¼	Franklin	48⅞
Hartford & Erie 7s	57	International	53c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	142	Pewabic	64
Boston & Albany R. R.	141	Quincy	41½
Boston & Maine R. R.	120	Ridge	8¾
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	141½	Silver Islet	30
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	64½		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS,

And other desirable Investment Securities,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Buy and sell all issues of Government Bonds, in large or small amounts, at current market prices, and will be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We are prepared to give information in regard to first-class Railway Securities and to execute orders for the same.

Buy and sell all marketable Stocks and Bonds on commission, at the Stock Exchange or in the open market.

Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, and allow interest on daily balances; and for those keeping accounts with us we collect United States coupons and registered interest, and other coupons, dividends, &c., and credit without charge.

We give special attention to orders from Banks, Bankers, Institutions, and investors out of the city, by Mail or Telegraph, to buy or sell Government Bonds, State and Railroad Bonds, Bank Stocks, Railroad Stocks, and other securities.

We have issued the Seventh Edition of "Memoranda Concerning Government Bonds," copies of which can be had on application.

FISK & HATCH.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, LA CROSSE AND DAVENPORT DIVISION. A limited amount for sale by E. L. FRANK & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place.

J. S. STANTON, NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., WILL buy N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND SECURITIES until Feb. 21.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 595 head; total for the week thus far, 8,262 head; for the same time last week, 10,224 head; receipts consigned through, 375 cars; market steady and firm; there is an absence of business for want of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head; total for the week thus far, 14,060 head; for the same time last week, 15,000 head; receipts consigned through, 14 cars; market opened active, but closed dull, at a decline of 10c.@15c.; sales fair to good Western Sheep at $5@5 25; choice to fancy, $5 50@$6; fair to choice Western Lambs, $5 50@$6; there is no Canada stock on sale; best grades disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,465 head; total for the week thus far, 14,410 head; for the same time last week, 33,300 head; receipts consigned through, 70 cars; market dull and lower for Yorkers; sales of good to choice Yorkers at $4 50@$4 60; medium and heavy grades, $4 60@$4 75; extra, $4 80@$4 85; fair ends, $4 20@$4 55. Pigs, $4 25@$4 30; a few cars remain unsold.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Hogs easy but fairly active; light shipping, $4 35@$4 15; packing, $4 15@$4 35; butchers' to select, $4 35@$4 45; receipts, 4,700 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Cattle—Pens full of medium to fair native Steers, which are very slow at $4 10@$4 50; good to choice shipping scarce and wanted at $4 65@$5 35; native Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3 50; feeding Steers, $4@$4 35; corn-fed Texans, $2 75@$4 15; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 2,800 head. Sheep active, but not quotably higher; prices firm; 85 to 125 lb. average sold at $4 25@$5 50; extra choice, $6; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 900 head.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market active, firm, and 10c. higher; mixed packing, $4 25@$4 40; light, $4 30@$4 40; choice heavy, $4 45@$4 70. Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; *shipments, 2,000 head; market dull and a shade lower* for shipping; common to good, $4@$5 30; butchers' firm and fairly active at $2 30@$4 50; chiefly at $2 60@$3 50; stockers and feeders quiet but firm at $2 60@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 800 head; market fairly active, but weak at $4@$5 30.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 891 head of through and 34 head of local stock. There is no business here to-day, except retail to local butchers; no quotations. Hogs—Receipts, 1,730 head; Yorkers, $4 40@$4 45; Philadelphias, $4 85@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; selling slow at $3@$5 60, a full quarter off since the first of the week.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—*Flour nominally unchanged.* Wheat active, firm, and higher at $1 24¼ cash; $1 24¼ @$1 24⅝, March; $1 25⅛@$1 25¾, April; No. 3 do. $1 10@$1 11¼; Rejected, 90c. Corn strong and higher at 36⅞c.@37c. cash; 37c., March; 37⅞c., April; 41⅜c., May; Rejected, 34½c. Oats active, firm, and higher at 32c.@32⅛c. cash; 31⅞c.@32c. February; 32⅛c., March; 36⅛c.@36¼c., May. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Dressed Hogs strong and higher at $5@$5 10. Pork strong and higher at $11 90, cash; $11 95, March; $12 10, April. Lard strong and higher at $7 25, cash; $7 25@$7 27½, March; $7 35@$7 37½, April. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, $4 15; Short Rib, $6 65; Short Clear, $6 75. Eggs—Fresh, 12c.@12½c.; ice-house not wanted at any price. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 3,760 bbls; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 106,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 6,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 113,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 4,800 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. At the close: Wheat easier and ⅛c. lower. Corn easier and ⅛c. lower. Oats easier and ⅛c. lower. Pork lower at $11 80, March; $11 95, April. Lard lower at $7 30 asked, March; $7 30 asked, April.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—Flour higher; Fancy, $6 10, bid, cash; $6 10, February; $6 30@$6 32½, May; choice, $5 95 cash; $6 15, May; Family, $5 17½ bid; Triple Extra, $5 55 bid; Double Extra, $5 37½. Wheat slow but higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 26@$1 28¼, cash; $1 28⅝@$1 28⅞, February; $1 29⅜, March; $1 32⅞@$1 32¾, April; $1 33⅝@$1 33⅞, May. Corn higher but slow at 34c.@34⅛c., cash; 34⅛c.@34⅜c., March; 34⅞c., April; 37⅛c.@37⅜c., May. Oats better at 32⅞c. bid, cash; 35c., April; 37⅛c., May. Rye inactive at 73½c. bid. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork higher at $12 for job lots, cash; $12 20@$12 30, March. Lard higher at nominally $7 10. Bulk-meats strong but slow; Shoulders, $3 90@$4; Clear Rib, $6 35@$6 45; Clear Sides, $6 60. Bacon firm; Shoulders, $4 75@$4 80; Clear Rib, $7 10@$7 20; Clear Sides, $7 40@$7 45, cash; $7 35, March. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 95,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat quiet but steady; sales, 500 bushels No. 1 Green Bay, in store, at $1 35. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 42c. Barley steady with a good demand; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 bright Canada at 88c. Rye inactive; No. 1 Milwaukee held at 89c.@90c. Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 6c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 2,100 bbls; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 1,860 bbls; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 2,300 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Family in fair demand. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 28; receipts, 2,300 bushels; shipments, 1,700 bushels. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher, at 39c. Oats steady and firm at 37c.@38c. Rye in fair demand and firm at 88c.@90c. Barley dull at 90c.@$1. Pork firm, but not quotably higher, at $12. Lard moderately active and higher at $7 25. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. Whisky in good demand at full price at $1 06. Butter in good demand and a shade higher; choice Western Reserve, 25c.@26c.; choice Central Ohio, 21c.@23c. Sugar quiet; Hards, 10c.@10¼c.; New-Orleans, 7c.@8¼c. Hogs active and firm; common, $3 95@$4 15; light, $4 25@$4 50; packing, $4 30@$4 50; butchers', $4 50@$4 60; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 840 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened quiet, advanced ⅛c., and closed steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 28⅞; do. soft, $1 23¾; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot and February, $1 21¾; March, $1 22⅞; April, $1 24; No. 3 do., $1 09½; No. 4 do., $1 01@$1 04; Rejected, 92c. Corn firm and higher at 36⅞c. for No. 2. Oats higher at 32c. for No. 2. Rye higher at 75½c.@75¾c. for No. 1. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, 70c. Provisions higher but inactive. Mess Pork firm at $11 70, cash; $11 90, March. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 10, cash; $7 20, March. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 50. Dressed Hogs firm at $4 25. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls; Wheat, 779 bushels; Barley, 4,760 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Wheat easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23½; Amber Michigan, $1 31¾; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 33; February, $1 32⅞; March $1 33⅜; May, $1 37; June, $1 36¾; Western Amber, $1 31; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 34. Corn firm; High Mixed, 41½c.; No. 2, spot, 40¾c.; May held at 43⅞c.; No. 2 White, 42c.; Rejected, 39c.; damaged, 37c. Oats dull; No. 2, 36c., spot; May, 39½c. Clover-seed firm; mammoth, $5 37½; prime, $4 20; No. 2, $5. Dressed Hogs, $4 90. At the close: Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Winter, March, $1 34; held at $1 37½; sales, June, at $1 37½. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 4,400 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Flour steady; Clear, $6@$6 75; No. 1 Spring, $6 75@$7; Amber Winter, $7@$7 25; White Winter, $7 25@$7 50; Double Extra, $7 50@$7 75; New Process, $7 75@$8 25; Graham, $7@$7 25; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat stronger; White and Red State, $1 37@$1 38. Corn quiet but steady; Western Mixed, 57c. Barley dull and nominal; choice Canada held at 95c.; No. 1 Canada, 86c.@88c.; No. 2 Canada, 74c.@76c. Corn-meal steady; bolted, $28; unbolted, $22. Mill-feed scarce and firm; Shorts, $18 50@$19; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$21. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Barley, 2,900 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 715 bbls; Barley, 3,300 bushels; Lumber, 25,000 feet.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 19.—Flour firm, with a fair inquiry; sales, 600 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat stronger; Extra White Michigan, nominal; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29½, spot and February, March no sales; April, $1 33¼; May, $1 34½. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 1 Yellow, 45c.; High Mixed, 44c.; No. 1 Mixed, 43c.; No. 2 do., 42c. Oats steady, with a very moderate request; No. 1 White, 40c.; No. 2 do., 39c.; No. 1 Mixed, 38½c.; No. 2 do., 37c. Clover-seed steady at $4 95@$4 10. Dressed Hogs firm at $4 90. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 bbls; Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Corn, 2,100 bushels; Oats, 1,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 1,500 bushels; Oats, 900 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 23@$1 25. Corn steady; No. 2 White, 43c.@44c.; do. Mixed, 39c.@40c. Oats dull; No. 2 White, 40c.@41c.; do. Mixed, 38½c. Rye quiet at 86c.@87c. Pork firm at $12 50. Lard steady; prime steam, 7½c. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, $7 20; Clear Sides, $7 50. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10½c. Whisky steady at $1 06.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—Oats dull at 45c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 75. Pork easier; old, $12 50; new, $12 75. Rice active, firm, and higher; Louisiana, Ordinary to choice, 5c.@7¼c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 ℔ $1,000 premium; bankers' Sterling, $4 84.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—Wheat steady; No. 2 Red, $1 27@$1 28. Corn steady at 35¼c.@36⅛c. Oats weak at 34c.@35c. Hogs steady at $3 75@$4 60; receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 19.—The Printing Cloth market has shown little or no demand, but quotations are very firm at the last figures given.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Petroleum firm; Standard White, 9¼c.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 19.—Whisky steady at $1 05.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 98 7-16 for money, and 98½ for the account. United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 109⅞; 4½ ℔ cent. bonds, 110⅞. Erie, 49⅜; do. Second Consols, 96; Illinois, 106½; Pennsylvania Central, 53¾.

2:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes 82f. 45c. for the account.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £8,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 49 13-16 ℔ cent., is now 49⅞ ℔ cent.

4 P. M.—Consols, 98 5-16 for both money and the account. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 72; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 34; Illinois Central, 106½; Pennsylvania Central, 53¾.

4:30 P. M.—Silver is quoted to-day at 52 1-16d. ℔ ounce.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes 82f. 30c. for the account.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 27,040,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed dull. Uplands Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 7 5-16d.; Uplands Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 31-32d. Clover-seed, 33s.@38s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Breadstuffs—Corn, 5s. 5¼d. ℔ cental for new mixed western. Wheat firmer.

LONDON, Feb. 19—4 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. ℔ cwt.

6 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed-cake, £9 5s. ℔ ton.

BREMEN, Feb. 19.—Petroleum, 7 marks 40 pfennigs.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 18.—Exchange on London, 22½d. Coffee market animated; prices firm; good firsts, 5,700@5,850 reis ℔ 10 kilos; average daily receipts for the week, 5,100 bags; week's shipments to the Channel and North of Europe, 37,000 bags; to the United States, 6,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 5,000 bags; week's sales for the Channel and North of Europe, 68,000 bags; for the United States, 54,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, 6,000 bags; stock on hand, 223,000 bags. Freights, per sail, to the Channel, 40s.

SANTOS, Feb. 18.—Coffee—Market animated; prices firm; superior, 5,600@5,800 reis ℔ 10 kilos; average daily receipts for the week, 800 bags; week's shipments to the Channel, Europe, and the Mediterranean, 12,000 bags; week's sales for Europe, 42,000 bags; stock, 194,000 bags.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Held by Choate, J.

Nos. 33½—United States vs. 23,000 Cigars; 34—United States vs. Malone; 36—United States vs. Small Vat, &c., No. 513 West Forty-second-street; 37—United States vs. Pinover; 38—United States vs. Zung et al.; 39—United States vs. Zung et al.; 31—United States vs. Four Cases Oil of Bay; 35—United States vs. Pologri et al; 1—United States vs. Ayres; 41—United States vs. Bird.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 16, 24, 54, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 81, 128, 135, 141, 155, 167, 177, 178, 182, 188, 221, 231, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 496, 495, 346, 84, 330, 392, 185, 371, 264, 411, 417, 376, 393, 14, 184, 305, 82, 447, 449, 451, 468, 470, 474, 475, 372, 373, 288, 325, 393, 498, 499, 409, 485, 343, 212, 442, 483, 466.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2682, 2383, 2484, 2850, 2213, 2276, 2277, 2947, 2661, 2601, 2698.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Beach, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 1734, 1147, 2539, 1960, 2624.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2846, 2898, 2653, 1207, 2915, 1929, 1930, 2220, 2638, 2678.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 72—Starin vs. Kelly. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 257—Garner vs. Mangam et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

One-hour Causes—Nos. 2355, 2353, 2397, 2122, 2123, 2472, 2461, 2475.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 24.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 1034, 4258, 4219, 4260, 4190, 4203, 3939, 3476, 4323, 3477, 4312, 4110, 4036, 4311, 4312, 3625, 4390, 4334, 4388, 4497.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3684, 4226, 4347, 4360, 4305, 4180, 4230, 1258, 4284, 4288, 4391, 4392, 3957, 4380, 4353, 4118, 4355, 4256.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Hawes, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3641, 3361, 4204, 467, 4060, 4381, 3930, 1660, 4335, 1906, 115, 250, 1409, 294, 4303, 4002, 4293, 4372, 4438.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Smyth, Recorder.

Thomas Bird, burglary. Ellen Gilboy, grand larceny. Henry J. Dudley, malfeasance. Charles A. Buddensieck, misdemeanor. Patrick Higgins, assault and battery. Peter Delacey, gambling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Antonio Salado, felonious assault and battery. Thomas McGuire, felonious assault and battery. Frederick Walsh, larceny from the person. James Lynch, Excise. Theodore Strauss, Excise. Sophia Meyers, Excise. Valentine Bauer, Excise. Henry Schroder, Excise. Julius Kohler, Excise. Gustav Schneider, Excise. Leopold A. Stein, Excise. George Herpener, Excise. John Murphy, Excise. John Dorsey, Excise. Henry Cordes, Excise. Jacob Hickman, Excise.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Davis, J.

Adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1880.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 19:

A. H. Muller & Son sold, to close the estate of William Forsyth, deceased, one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 89.2, No. 177 Franklin-st., south side, 148.9 feet west of Hudson-st., for $11,500, to William Grupe. One five-story brick store, with lot 26.3 by 75.10, No. 279 Washington-st., east side, 66.2 feet north of Warren-st., sold for $24,000, to Joshua Jones. One similar store, with lot 26.9 by 74.3, irregular, No. 280 Washington-st., west side, 80.9 feet north of Warren-st., sold for $24,050, to same purchaser. Two three-story brick houses, with lots together in size 52.8 by 30 by 50.8 by 28.11, Nos. 394 and 395 West-st., south-east corner of West 10th-st., running through to Weehawken-st., sold for $24,250, to John Tiejin. Also, sold by order of the Executor, the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 248 East 117th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 2d-av., for $6,300, to Henry Saultaugh.

Richard V. Harnett sold at public auction the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 245 West 22d-st., north side, 375 feet west of 7th-av., for $14,200, to F. X. Haswald.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold at public auction the two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 2,156 3d-av., west side, 25 feet south of 118th-st., for $8,950, to August Mietz.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 199.10 by 100, on 7th-av., west side, block front between 146th and 147th sts., for $30,000, to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, W. F. T. Chapman, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 25 by 100, on Manhattan-st., north side, 200 feet west of Bloomingdale road, Manhattanville, for $2,900, to John Webber, plaintiff.

The remaining sales announced for yesterday were disposed of as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett, of building and lot, No. 1,563 3d-av., north of 87th-st., adjourned to March 11; sale by C. S. Brown, of dwelling with lot, No. 51 West 9th-st., east of 6th-av., adjourned to March 22; sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of building with lot, No. 131 Greenwich-st., was withdrawn upon a bid of $11,250; also, Nos. 127 and 129 Greenwich-st., and lots at Woodlawn, Long Island, were withdrawn; and sales by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of building, with lot, No. 97 6th-av., corner of 16th-st.; building and lots, Nos. 976 and 978 9th-av., corner of 47th-st.; three lots on 8th-av., were also withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

North Moore-st., Nos. 20, 22, and 24; Isaac Dayton, Referee, to Martha V. Woodhull, 3 deeds, total	$32,980
Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100; Dorothea Miller, Executrix, &c., to Christian Leidenthal	15,000
West-st., e. s., 44 ft. s. of Hoboken-st., 20x80; and, also, e. s. West-st., 64 ft. s. of Hoboken-st., 20x80; R. D. Nelson and wife to A. B. McDonald	85,000
Pearl-st., s. w. corner of Cedar-st., 73.2x122.10½ x irregular; S. H. Olin, Referee, to Gordon Cunard	35,000
Myrtle-av., w. s., to River-st., 24th Ward, 309x 312x irregular; Frederick Folz and wife to Charles O. Kirkup	nom.
Same property; Eliza A. Kirkup to Frederick Folz	nom.
Madison-av., w. s., from 67th to 68th st., 200.10x 195; the Mayor, &c., to William H. De Forest; confirmation deed	
1st-av., No. 399; William R. H. Martin and wife to W. Clarence Martin	15,000
3d-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 58th-st., 25.1x105; J. H. Kitchen, Referee, to Joseph Bade	18,300
11th-av., n. e. corner of 30th-st., 98.2x100; F. F. Marbury, Referee, to Nathan Clark	10,000
85th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 32.6x102.2; Thomas S. Clarke to Annie A. Clear	nom.
Same property; Martha Clear to Thomas S. Clarke	nom.
31st-st., n. s., 120.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.10x 98.9; Sarah F. Moter to Sarah A. Sanchez	nom.
Same property; John W. Bissell to Sarah A. Sanchez	13,000
8th-av., e. s., 22 ft. s. of 48th-st., 21.8x97; J. H. Clapp, Referee, to William C. Lester	9,200
Same property; William C. Lester and wife to John Harney	4,650
20th-st., n. s., 151.8 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x 98.9; A. H. Aiken, Referee, to Henrietta C. Waters	3,000
96th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 11th-av., 51.6x 100.11x irregular; Henry B. Oudlipp and wife to Levi A. Lockwood	5,500
11th-st., s. s., 209 ft. e. of 5th-av., 24x103.3; Isaac P. Whitehead and another, Executors, &c., to Julia Whitehead	10,000
76th-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Madison-av., 12.6x 102.2; John B. Squier and wife to Sarah E. Harrison	15,000
11th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 59th-st., 25x10; Rudolf I. Schott and wife to Mary Tiemann	8,000
57th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. 6th-av., 25x73.9x25x 74.10; Isaac Hendrix and wife to William J. Kelly	18,500
57th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. 6th-av., 25x74.10, and also parcel of land 50x31.8¼x50.7¾x 29.6¼, adjoining in rear; Frances E. Ansbacher and husband to William J. Kelly	21,500
71st-st., n. s., 128.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2; Y. A. Frame and wife to H. Jaroslowski	12,800
112th-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100; A. P. Britton and wife to Sarah J. Pierson	5,000
133d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x99.11; D. Horgan and wife to Frank W. Blauvelt	2,500
37th-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x98.9; Catharine B. Woodward to Annie O'Farrell	500
127th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11; Sarah J. Bleason and husband to J. S. Warren	7,000
135th-st., s. s., 206.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 30 x100; R. Tenbroeck and wife to Eleanor Hunter	5,000
163d-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 50x173.3x50.9x162; Charles L. George and wife to William H. Berman	1,725
48th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.11½x100.5; Nelson Taylor and wife to Edwin Wilcox	1,260

LEASES RECORDED.

Cruger, W. J., and others to M. Sweeney; No. 98 Vesey-st., 5 years, annual rent	$2,500
Hume, William H., to Theodore E. Cable and another; No. 130 Broadway, 10 years, annual rent	12,000
King, E. J., to J. Golding & Brothers; No. 519 5th-av., 10 1-6 years, annual rent	2,400
Muxlow, Jane E., to Ellen Hughes; store and cellar of No. 1,289 3d-av., 3¼ years, annual rent	720
Parlin, C. R., agent, &c., to J. R. Smyth; house and lot, on s. w. corner of 61st-st. and 1st-av., 9 1-3 years, annual rent	900

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Blauvelt, F. W., to D. Horgan; n. s. 133d-st., w. of 7th-av., 2 years	$1,500
Bronson, W., and wife to M. Rowland, Trustee, &c.; e. s. 4th-av., s. of 78th-st., 3 mortgages, 5 years	21,000
Bronson, W., and wife to the Corporation for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of P. E. Church in the State of New-York; e. s. 4th-av., s. of 78th-st., 5 years	7,000
Clark, W., to J. Thompson and another, Executors, &c.; n. e. corner of 11th-av. and 30th-st., 3 years	5,000
Cutting, W. L., to Heloise Meyer and another; e. s. 5th-av., n. of 54th-st., 5 years	8,000
Jackson, Rebecca, and husband to A. L. Levy; n. w. corner of 4th-av. and 57th-st., 3 years	11,000
Kelly, William J., to Frances E. Ausbacher; n. s. 57th-st., w. of 6th-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total	20,000
Lockwood, L. A., to I. M. Dyckman; n. s. 96th-st., w. of 11th-av., 3 years	6,000
McManus, Thomas, and wife to Phebe Pearsall; n. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 42d-st., 4½ years	10,000
Muldoon, R., to J. K. Lockman and another, Executors, &c.; n. s. 67th-st., w. of Madison-av., 4 months	30,000
Murray, J., and wife to Caroline C. Bishop; w. s. 1st-av., s. of 118th-st., 3 months	8,500
Murray, J., and wife to C. M. Cauldwell; w. s. 1st-av., s. of 118th-st., 2 mortgages, 3 months, total	11,000
Murray, J., and wife to Mary T. Constant; w. s. 1st-av., s. of 118th-st., 3 months	5,500
O'Neill, J., and wife to B. R. Johnston; n. s. 41st-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years	2,000
Ottinger, M., and others to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, No. 137 Greene-st., No. 120 Pearl-st., and No. 84 Water-st., 3 mortgages, 3 years, total	18,000
Rade, J., to the German Savings Bank; e. s. 3d-av., s. of 58th-st., 1 year	10,000
Rade, J., to C. Hanselt; same property, 1 year	2,500
Van Sielen, Sarah J., and husband to L. Bardon; No. 410 West 23d-st., 5 years	9,000
Waters, Henrietta C., and husband to Evangelia S. Savage; n. s. 20th-st., e. of 11th-av., 3 years	2,400
Whitehead, Julia, and husband to the Washington Life Insurance Company; No. 109 West 11th-st., 1 year	7,500
Whitehead, R., and wife to A. J. Dittenhoefer; No. 127 East Broadway, bond	15,000
Wood, W. N., and wife to E. H. Rochester, Trustee, &c.; n. w. corner of Madison-av. and 112th-st., 2 years	15,000
Same to Same; No. 273 West 10th-st.	4,000
Woodhull, Martha V., to O. Byrne; Nos. 20, 22, and 24 North Moore-st., 3 mortgages, 3 years, total	10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bishop, Caroline C., to Sarah E. Harney and another	$4,000
Bowers, Mary L., Executrix, &c., to E. W. Bowers	3,000
Brown, W. S., Executor, &c., to Harriet A. Barrett	1,254
Delmar, J., Clerk of Kings County, to Maria L. Hood, Executrix, &c.	nom.
Smith, B. N., to William C. Herrick	3,000
Uehlein, P. J., to G. H. Reed	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 23 East 47th, and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

A. W. BOGERT, JR.'S OFFICE, NO. 16 EAST 18TH-ST.—For the sale and renting of PROPERTY, collection of RENTS, &c. Owners are requested to register.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT 100 FEET SQUARE ON a wide street, near the North River, below 42d-st.; one-half mortgage. Apply immediately to A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 189 Broadway.

A 22-FOOT HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE, 41st-st., near 5th-av.; also, a 20-foot brown-stone on 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; both as bargains. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for sale; some taken under foreclosure at low rates; lists mailed upon application. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

HARLEM!—TO CASH BUYERS WE ARE OFfering great bargains in both improved and unimproved property. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; PAYS LARGELY; store and dwelling south-west corner of 38th-st. and 1st-av. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FROM $10,000 up to $200,000. A. W. BOGERT, Jr., No. 16 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 87TH and 88th sts., a full-sized house and lot. Price, $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE house and stable No. 319 5th-av., north-east corner of 32d-st.; size, 38x132, with right of 12 feet alley. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., A four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; 20 feet wide; house frescoed and in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF 7TH-AV., from 40th to 41st sts., running back 125 feet on each street; price, $275,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 25 AND 27 WEST 26TH-ST.; price, $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, SOUTH-EAST CORner of 109th-st. and 5th-av. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE WHOLE OR part of the valuable factory property at Greenpoint, on Eagle, Freeman, and West sts., consisting of 12 lots of ground, two-and-a-half-story brick building, 46 by 100 feet; one-story brick forge shop, 30 by 160 feet; steam engine, shafting, &c.; it is well adapted for a box factory or machine shop. For terms, apply on the premises, or to BURR & CO., No. 31 Peck-slip.

IF YOU WANT TO INVEST IN BROOKLYN property, call at WYCKOFF BROTHERS' Agency, No. 132 Flatbush-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, AND MERCER, CLIFF, PEARL, AND WEST 34TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, Esq., surviving Executor of the estates of ELIZA MOTT and MARIA M. HOBBY, deceased.

BROADWAY, No. 545, NEAR SPRING-STREET.—Lot 25x200 feet, through to No. 116 Mercer-st., together with the buildings thereon.

CLIFF-STREET, No. 34, THROUGH TO No. 259 PEARL-STREET—And adjoining the south-westerly corner of Fulton-st., two four-story brick stores and lot, 22.6x203.4 feet.

PEARL-STREET, No. 253, NEAR FULTON-STREET.—Lot 22.5x103.9 feet, with four-story brick store, 75 feet deep.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, No. 32.—First-class brown-stone, four-story house, near 5th-av., 25x65 feet, with lot 128.9 feet, and stable in the rear, with right of way through to 35th-st.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE.

EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, No. 123, BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVENUES.—Four-story, brown-stone, English basement house, 16.8x50 feet. Lot 98.9 feet.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE FRONT ON PARK-AV., BETWEEN 82d and 83d sts., at Auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

PARK AVENUE, between 82d and 83d sts. Entire front, consisting of eight lots, together with the buildings thereon. These lots are situated on high ground about 10 feet below the grade, ready for immediate improvement, and near the Elevated Railroad Station at 3d-av. and 84th-st. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY.—Two new Charcoal Blast Furnaces; Forty-four thousand acres of valuable land.—Pursuant to a mortgage executed by James Woods, H. G. Yeatman, and James Woods, Jr., registered in the Register's Office of Stewart County, Tennessee, in book 24, pages 419 to 430, inclusive, the undersigned will sell, on the premises, for cash, on the 31st day of March, 1880, that very valuable iron property located in Stewart County, Tennessee, known as Cumberland Iron Works. Parties wishing further information, will please address the undersigned, care of Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

TEMPLE O. HARRIS, V. L. KIRKMAN, Trustees.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CORNER FLATS, OPPOSITE WASHINGTON square, just completed; finished in first-class style; all improvements; rent, $50 to $70 per month. Apply to Janitor, on premises, corner 4th and Macdougal sts.

L. J. CARPENTER, REAL ESTATE, NOS. 56 and 58 East 23d-st., (Young Men's Christian Association Building,) has a demand for houses to rent, particularly in this neighborhood.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 188 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT CATSKILL, ON HIGH GROUND in William-st., near the Prospect Park House, a first-class dwelling, with about three-quarters of an acre beautifully laid out grounds and fruits; house, 40x39; three-story, high-stoop, with all modern improvements, and contains 22 rooms all told. Price asked, $14,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE—HANDSOME residence; every modern improvement, 15 acres land; fruit; fine out-buildings; only $10,000. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

A SACRIFICE—HANDSOME FARM, 34 ACRES, near Ridgewood, N. J., (Erie Railroad;) excellent buildings; fine surroundings; only $8,000. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE IRON LEASES, NEAR Green Pond Iron Company, New-Jersey. Address HALE, Post-Office Box No. 1,448.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED—TO LET, at Huntington, Long Island, suitable for gentleman's country place; fine healthy location; good neighborhood; or will sell cheap for cash. Apply to D. K. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with outbuildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 665 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY HOUSE in this City, wanted, for which part payment can be made in desirable lots, with two good houses, in a near country village. Address B. D., Box No. 1,478 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR CASH BUYER, FOUR-STORY house, between 4th and 6th avs., 34th-st. and the Park. T. O. CARTER, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room 11.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS TENants houses in good situations. IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st. References—Wm. Astor, Henry Day, Judge C. H. Palmer.

WANTED TO RENT—AN ENTIRE BUILDING on William-st., between Jonn and Frankfort sts., or vicinity. Address ENQUIRER, Box No. 154 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

TO DEALERS IN IRON.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Iron," will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of old material now in his hands as Receiver, appointed in a cause pending in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, wherein Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway, is complainant, and Henry Rowman and Sigmund Dringer are defendants.

Said materials consist of about

1,130	tons car-wheels,
315	tons cast-iron scrap,
635	tons wrought-iron scrap,
172	tons car-axles,
2¾	tons white-metal,
268	pounds copper and brass scrap,
3,195	feet leather and rubber belting, assorted.

Lot belting scrap.
Copying presses.

now on the premises formerly occupied by Sigmund Dringer, Van Houten and Prospect sts. and Broadway, and yard near Erie Railway, Paterson, N. J., where the same can be inspected.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed advantageous or satisfactory.

On such bids as may be accepted awards will be made on the 5th day of March, 1880, when a payment of 15 per cent. of the amount of the award will be required; the balance, 85 per cent., to be paid on or before the 20th day of March, 1880.

Material will be sold by quantities, as already ascertained, will not be subject to reweighing or remeasurement, and must be removed before April 1 next.

Lists showing quantities of the several lots can be had on application at the store-house, corner of Van Houten and Prospect sts., Paterson, N. J., or will be sent by mail on request to the undersigned.

E. H. MILLER, Receiver, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Feb. 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12:15 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of March, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction of two sets of Field Officers' Quarters, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

One copy of this advertisement should be securely attached to each triplicate proposals, and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

Blanks for proposals, instructions for bidders, &c., can be obtained at this office. Proposals must be accompanied by a bond with two sureties in the sum of $500. A proposal not accompanied by such a bond will not be considered. Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Constructing Officers' Quarters," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

ALEX. J. PERRY, Deputy Quartermaster General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, for the construction and equipment of one hundred and fifty miles of the International and Great Northern Railroad up to 12 o'clock M., March 15, 1880. Plans, profiles, specifications, and estimates may be seen at the company's office at Palestine, Texas, or No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after March 1, 1880.

The company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving......Sat., Feb. 21, 1:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings......Thurs., Feb. 26, 7 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy......Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 100 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BOTHNIA......Wednesday, Feb. 25, 8 P. M.
GALLIA......Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA......Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA......Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
MONTANA......TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN......TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA......TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING......TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA......TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
WESER......Sat., Feb. 21 | DONAU......Sat., March 6
GEN. WERDER, Sat., Feb. 28 | RHEIN......Sat., March 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin......$100
Second Cabin......60
Steerage......30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA......Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA..Thur., March 11, 7 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER......Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, R. JOUCLA......Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE......Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia....Feb. 21, 1 P. M. | Ethiopia....March 6, 1 P. M.
Anchoria....Feb. 28, 7 A. M. | Circassia..March 13, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia....Feb. 21, 1 P. M. | California..Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT..Thurs., Feb. 26 | SILESIA..Thurs., March 11
LESSING..Thurs., March 4 | SUEVIA..Thurs., March 18
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
P. CALAND......Wednesday, Feb. 25
ROTTERDAM......Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN......Wednesday, March 24
1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. PassageAgt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.
RHYNLAND, Saturday, March 6, 3 P. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
——FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)——
Holland....March 3, 10 A. M. | Italy....W., March 10, 3 P. M.
——FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN——
Spain, W., Feb. 25, 3 P. M. | Helvetia, W., March 3, 10 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY...Saturday, Feb. 21, noon, connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, March 20, noon.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY...Monday, Mar. 15, noon.
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Passenger Department, No. 257 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.
From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz.:
CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.
These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage.
For tickets or further information apply to
G. T. SEWALL,
General Passenger Department.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.,
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON...Saturday, Feb. 21
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON...Wed., Feb. 25
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia & Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, Outside Line, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. | Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat., Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat., March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu., Mch. 11
These steamers are furnished with swinging berths or state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 3 and 20 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote......Sat., Feb. 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice...Wed., March 3
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE......SATURDAY, Feb. 21
Steamer GEO. W. CLYDE......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or A. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA......Thursday, Feb. 26
S. S. NIAGARA......Saturday, March 6
JAS. E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York, Feb. 11, 1880.

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific R. R.
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
This road is an extension of the CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC R. R., runs through a rich section of Northern Kansas, and has a large earning capacity.
The bonds are issued at sixteen thousand dollars per mile, have twenty-five years to run; interest 6 per cent., payable February, May, August, and November. Principal and interest guaranteed by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.
We offer for sale a limited amount at 100 and interest.
Earnings of Central Branch of Union Pacific, including the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific leased line, for 1879:

On 294 miles of road	$1,000,000
Less operating expenses	477,862
	$522,138
Total charge of interest	259,960
Surplus	$262,178

WOOD & DAVIS.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,
I. N. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
F. P. OLCOTT,
BANKERS,
45 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ISSUE
TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Buy and Sell on Commission,
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RED ELEPHANT MINING COMPANY.
Capital Stock, $5,000,000, in 500,000 Shares of $10 each.
NON-ASSESSABLE.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.
LOCATION OF MINES: RED ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN, CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO,
Six miles from Georgetown, one-half mile from Lawson, on the Colorado Central Railroad.
OFFICERS.
HARVEY DURAND, President.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., Vice-President.
WM. G. SMITH, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
HARVEY DURAND, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Ex-Secretary State of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Broadway, New-York. Messrs. O. M. Bogart & Co., Bankers.
Ex-Gov. F. B. LOOMIS, New-London, Conn.
JOSEPH H. PARSONS, Director St. Nicholas Bank.
C. THEO. LIEBOLD, M. D., No. 21 West 30th-st., New-York.
CHARLES TAYLOR, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN W. BIGELOW, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM G. SMITH, No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN S. BASSETT, M. D., No. 11 West 21st-st., New-York.
WILLIAM STANLEY, Western Union Telegraph Building, New-York. Messrs. Stanley, Clark & Brown, Counselors.
J. M. BROWN, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. Messrs. A. H. Brown & Co., Bankers.
REGISTRAR.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York.
OFFICES.
NO. 33 BROAD-ST., New-York.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHNATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK......LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on the 28th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it, in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the board to increase under the provisions of your charter the capital stock of the company to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation, and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES, President.
Proxies can be obtained at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE—STOLEN SECURITIES.
The following securities on deposit in the safe of the First National Bank at Westport, Conn., were stolen on the night of the 10th inst. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
No. 6,687, $1,000 Chicago and North-western consolidated Railway Company sinking fund bond, 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, in New-York.
No. 3,698, No. 2,651, each $1,000, Chicago and North-western First Mortgage Railway Company, 7 per cent. interest, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York. The above are registered coupons bonds.
FRANCIS SHERWOOD, Owner,
Feb. 12, 1880. Westport, Conn.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.,
Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 8 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

PRINCE & WHITELY
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
on favorable terms on the following mining stocks, namely: LITTLE PITTSBURG, CHRYSOLITE, LITTLE CHIEF, HUKILL, and FREELAND.
NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

AS MISAPPREHENSION EXISTS AS TO the powers of the Reorganization Committee of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company with reference to the Junior Securities of that road, the committee give notice that, according to the terms of the contract between the first mortgage bondholders and the holders of the Receiver's debt certificates, the time within which the Junior Securities can become parties to the reorganization positively expires on the 21st day of February, 1880. CONRAD N. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE stock of the LONG & DERRY CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, Leadville, Col., will be open for 10 days at No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 35; price, $10 per share.

MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD daily, in large or small lots, viz.: Chrysolite, Little Chief, Amie, Mayflower, King Bee, Silver Cliff, Gold Rock, Freeland and Bull Domingo. NASH & HEBBERD, No. 53 Cedar-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.
CITY OF
FORT WAYNE SIXES,
DUE 1900.
ISSUED FOR
WATER WORKS.

CITY OF
BURLINGTON, IOWA, SIXES,
DUE 1895.
ISSUED IN 1879 TO FUND CITY DEBT.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CO. SIXES.
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, POST & MARTIN,
NO. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY STOCK OF AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Stock.
California Pacific Railroad Stock.
St. Joseph and Western Railroad Stock.
ARKANSAS, KANSAS, AND TEXAS COUNTY BONDS.

Henry County 10s.	Chariton County 8s.
Pettis County 10s.	Vernon County 8s.
Buchanan County 10s.	Ray County 8s.

ALL OTHER MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.
Bought and sold by
P. J. GOODHART,
No. 17 Broad-st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 3 Broad and No. 27 Wall st.
"Member of the New-York Stock Exchange."
BUYS AND SELLS
Straitsville Coal and Iron Company Stock, paying 1 per cent. per month dividends; Pacific Railroad of Missouri Third Mortgage bonds; Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis securities. Bonds, stock, miscellaneous and investment securities bought and sold for cash, or carried on margin.

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND R. R. STOCK
FOR SALE BY
A. H. BALDWIN,
NO. 56 BROADWAY.

EUREKA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
No. 56 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT ITS regular monthly meeting, held this day, have declared a dividend at the rate of Five Cents per share, payable on the 1st day of March.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened on the 1st proximo.
W. VAN NORDEN, Treasurer.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Parlor-maid.—The highest references from last places. Call at No. 204 East 47th-st., third floor, second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, active young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Address E. G., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS OR Fine Washing.—First-class City reference. Call at No. 59 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK, understanding all sorts of French cooking and getting up lunch and dinner parties; is open for engagement per day or week; first-class references. Address A. D., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands boning, larding, French dishes, creams, desserts, baking in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; can take entire charge, and market if required. Call, two days, at No. 219 East 36th-st., side door.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls, in a private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 258 East 38th-st., three flights.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; good baker; will do the coarse washing; private family preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 38th-st., grocery store.

COOK—USEFUL GIRL.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-rate cook; daughter, aged 14, will make herself useful; no objection to the country; best references.—Call at No. 323 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; excellent laundress; small private family; good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st., one flight.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; EXCELLENT PASTRY cook; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two friends; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-rate cook; could help with ironing; best City reference can be obtained. Call at No. 247 West 31st-st.

COOK, WASHING, AND IRONING.—BY A competent woman in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG EXPERIENCED WOMAN as excellent cook; City reference; in private family; no letters or cards. Call at No. 204 East 26th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman, can be seen at her home, No. 429 West 39th-st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, work by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; ball dresses. Address M., Box No. 307 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FULLY COMPEtent to fill any position of trust, as housekeeper; or companion to an invalid, understands German; references. Address L., Box No. 262 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

JANITRESS.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH no small children, to take care of two or three respectable flats; well recommended. Call at No. 311 West 27th-st., rear.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl; no objection to travel; first-class City reference. Call at No. 412 West 40th-st., one flight.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST class; by a young girl; thoroughly understands dress and family sewing; willing to assist in other duties; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a first-class private American family; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 212 West 37th-st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 56 East 41st-st., near Park-av.

NURSE, LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR Companion.—By a respectable Swedish woman, with good education; good reference. Address A. L., No. 153 East 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; take entire charge or bring up on bottle. Seen at late employer's from 10 to 3 o'clock, No. 153 East 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse, or grown children; good hand sewer; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 226 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; competent and experienced infant's nurse, to bring up on bottle; highest City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL TO take care of children and as seamstress; best of City reference; no cards. Call at No. 59 West 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine thoroughly; would wait on grown children. Call, two days, at No. 321 West 25th-st., store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands all machines; can cut and fit; first-class City reference. Address R., Box No. 283 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do sewing and dress-making by the day or week; best references. Address Miss Dusel, No. 513 West 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—First class; would take charge of growing children; is good hair-dresser; excellent City reference. Address A., Box No. 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, UNDERstands all kinds of salads; best City reference. Call at No. 511 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call, two days, at No. 345 East 38th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH SOME knowledge of human anatomy, a medical graduate preferred, as salesman for "Bock's Atlas," 25 plates, a standard for the world. GEO. E. PLUMMER, No. 27 Great Jones-st., New-York, Manager subscription department of William Wood & Co.'s publications, New-York and vicinity.

CASHIER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS cashier, copyist; is handy with the pen; speaks three languages; first-class recommendations; compensation moderate. Address, for three days, Mrs. M., care Mr. Levy, No. 458 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, WHO RESIDES with his parents and can give good recommendation, a position in some good house where he can grow up and learn the business and make himself useful. Address H., Box No. 116 Times Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man lately from Ireland, in City or country; understands care of horses and cows; can milk; a first-class plowman; understands farming in all branches; not afraid to work; can work a reaping and mowing machine. Address M. G., Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORough, competent Swede; single man; great experience in care of fine horses and carriages; careful driver; first-class man in every respect; seven years' reference from last employer. Address Driver, Box No. 263 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN IN CITY or country; is willing and obliging; five years in last place; not afraid of work; can refer to first-class families in this City. Address J. B., Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN HONEST, SOBER, AND faithful man; understands the proper care of fine harness and carriages; is a first-class groom and safe driver. Any family wanting first-class man, address W. A., No. 241 West 41st-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—FOR THE COUNTRY, BY A middle-aged, single, Protestant man, temperate and a worker, to take care of stable and handle horses. Address K., Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—NOT KEEPING MY ESTABLISHment this Winter, I have a thoroughly competent coachman, whom I can confidently recommend to any lady or gentleman. Apply to S. Crowell, President Phenix Insurance Company, No. 195 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands his business; best City reference; can refer to two last employers if necessary. Call on or address, for two days, 34 West 24th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, in the City or country; understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging; has 10 years' reference from last place. Address P. O. B., Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; PROTestant; is a thorough groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; best reference. Address J. R., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man; good groom and careful driver; best references. Address P. H., Box No. 245 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried, small family; 20 years' experience in the management of hothouse, stove, and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, and vegetables; first-class reference. Address H. R., No. 125 Chambers-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO HAS a thorough practical knowledge of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and rose culture under glass, vegetables, &c.; best testimonials for capacity, honesty, and sobriety. Address S. S., Tremont, N. Y.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A GERman; married; small family; is honest and industrious; not afraid of work; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; references from his last employers. Address L. L., No. 259 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (SCOTCH) who thoroughly understands the care of plants and graperies, vegetables, fruits, and general care of a gentleman's place; seven years' references from his last and former employers. Address M. K., No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE NORWEGIAN, with several years' practice in private gardens in this country; satisfactory City reference. Address N., care John Thuman, florist, Union Hill, N. J.

GARDENER.—WOULD TAKE CHARGE OF A farm, as two sons would make themselves generally useful; 12 years' reference. Apply to H. G., No. 125 Chambers-st.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE YOUNG man, 25 years of age; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; not afraid of work; best City reference from last employer; country preferred. Address, for two days, A. C., No. 148 West 50th-st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, AS porter, or to make himself useful in store or wholesale business; good reference. Call or address W. J. E., No. 2 Marion-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A STRONG YOUNG MAN, A situation at anything; is willing to work. Call on or address G. Archibald, No. 115 West 15th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS WILling to do anything. Call or address O. L., No. 3 West 22d-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable man, with the highest testimonials for sobriety and capability from last employers; salads a specialty; will be found obliging; don't object to the country. Address Waiter, Box No. 303 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH waiter in private family or Boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 351 East 17th-st.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SWISS Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best City reference. Address D. J. B., No. 150 East 42d-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GENTLEman's place or farm, by an American; no children; wife is good butter-maker; 20 years' experience; good City reference. Address R. K. T., seed store No. 34 Barclay-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL CLOTHS and Cassimeres by sample on Commission. Address Cloths, Box No. 192 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY.
ROOMS NOS. 51 TO 57 BORREL BUILDING,
No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1880.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 1) of ONE Per Cent. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000,) or Fifty Cents per Share, out of the net earnings, payable at the Central Trust Company on the 25th inst.
Transfer-books will close Feb. 21 and reopen Feb. 26.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

RECEIVERS' OFFICE
LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1880.
COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1880, ON THE "assented" consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at this office. Holders of ten or more coupons are requested to leave them at this office for examination on and after 18th inst., in order that checks may be ready for prompt delivery.
E. W. CLARK,
B. WILLIAMSON, } Receivers.
W. H. TILLINGHAST,

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, Feb. 11, 1880.
NOTICE.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per cent. on the preferred stock and three per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 1st day of March next, at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened March 2. C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS MATURING MARCH 1, 1880, on RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY DEBENTURES, SERIES A 1, SERIES B 1, SERIES B 2, and the principal of BOND NO. 1, SERIES B 2, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of CLARK, POST & MARTIN, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.
E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1880.
THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared Dividend No. 5, of Twenty-five Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, 1st March, on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency.
Transfer-books close on the 19th inst. and reopen 2d proximo. WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 23 5TH-AV.,
New-York, Feb. 18, 1880.
UPON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE on or after March 1, prox., of the receipts issued for payments on subscription to the Pend d'Oreille Division loan, the interest thereon will be paid up to March 1, 1880. ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1880.
THE FATHER DE SMET CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY has declared Dividend No. 3, of Thirty Cents per share, payable on the 24th inst., at the office of Laidlaw & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on presentation of certificates.
A. HEMME, President.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY.—This institution prepares young men for business absolutely. Its processes are unequaled, and its clientage unsurpassed. The course of instruction addresses itself to the learned and the unlearned, and embraces study and practice essential to the attainments in life. The best time to enter is when the student is ready. Other things agreeable, this time is NOW. For full particulars send for College Tell-tale, a bright, sprightly, gossipy, high-toned publication, which should be in every family. S. S. PACKARD, President.

MISS ARCHARD'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, and English Kindergarten,
at No. 40 East 30th-st.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its second half-year Feb. 4. Send for new catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WOULD like position as Assistant in a private school; can give satisfactory recommendation. Address E. W., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH-ST.—LARGE FOURTH story front room, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, two rooms on third floor. 76 West 127th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS or more, with private table, on 5th-av., or not more than one block distant, between 25th and 40th sts., by a gentleman, wife, small child, and two servants; must be in a strictly private family, with accommodations of a superior and unexceptionable character. Address W. W., Box No. 263 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen desiring refined, quiet home; permanent; references. No. 32 West 26th-st.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITS of rooms, in a private house, to gentlemen, without board. No. 17 East 12th-st.

TO LET—EXQUISITELY-FURNISHED THIRD floor to party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with breakfast for wife only. No. 9 West 38th-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Jan. 19, 1880.
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 4:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, No. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:05 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday nights, via Saratoga.
7 P. M., Fast Express, for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.
The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.
Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good only for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.
PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT COMPANY, LIMITED,
Feb. 19, 1880.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual election of Directors of the Metropolitan Concert Company, Limited, shall, as designated by the by-laws of the corporation, be held at the office of the company, No. 757 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1880. The polls will be open from 12 M. till 1 P. M., or until all the stockholders then presenting themselves shall have had an opportunity to vote.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES P. LOWREY, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 21st instant until March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HUMPTY DUMPTY.
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DAY.
ABBEY'S
HUMPTY DUMPTY AND SPANISH STUDENTS.
ABBEY & HICKEY......Proprietors
A Perfect Panorama of Laughable Events.
Every Evening at 8; Wednesday and Saturday Matinées at 2. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.
BENEFIT OF IRELAND'S SUFFERERS FRIDAY, at 2 P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55. Saturday Matinée begins at 1:45.
FIFTH WEEK
AND
UNDIMINISHED
SUCCESS
OF MR. EDGAR FAWCETT'S BRILLIANT PLAY,
THE
FALSE
FRIEND,
which, with its magnificent scenery and a cast of characters made from the best company in America, will be presented every evening and Saturday Matinée until further notice.
Seats for THE FALSE FRIEND may be procured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH......Conductor
By general request, third performance of
BERLIOZ'S
"LA DAMNATION"
DE
FAUST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.
Tickets now at Steinway Hall and No. 23 Union-square.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS,
and of the production of his drama,
UNKNOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
MONDAY, Feb. 23, first appearance at this theatre, at the SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M., of the BRILLIANT COMPANY of Artists known as SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.
Grand revival Rossini's masterwork, WILLIAM TELL.
MISS MARIA LITTA......MATILDA
MISS LANCASTER......GEMMY
MLLE. RICCI......HEDWIGA
SIG. PETROVICH, STORTI, CASTELMARY.
Admission $1. Reserved seats at Academy and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE AMERICAN
WATER COLOR SOCIETY,
Now open at the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
From 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25c. Will close Saturday, Feb. 28, 1880.

THE REV. NEWLAND MAYNARD, F. R. H. S.
Four matinée lectures (illustrated with stereopticon) on "The Cathedrals of England, France, Germany, The Netherlands, and Italy," at Chickering Hall, SATURDAYS, Feb. 21, 28, March 6, and 13, at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAY, (to-morrow,) Feb. 21, lecture on "The Southern Cathedrals of England." Course tickets, (reserved,) $2; single ticket, (reserved,) 50 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VAIL, Manager.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA MATINEE
TO-MORROW AT 2 P. M.,
GRAND BENEFIT TENDERED TO THE HERALD FAMINE FUND.

STANDARD THEATRE, BROADWAY 33D-ST.
Last Nights of
HORRORS.
Saturday, Feb. 21, RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY in HIAWATHA.

NEW-YORK SKATING RINK.
Madison-av., 58th and 59th sts.
ALWAYS SKATING.
Music, Afternoon, Evening; open 8 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., second door east of 5th-av.
(Incorporated 1865.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.
Alapaha Steam Saw Mills,
SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.
Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped
GEORGIA PITCH PINE.
76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
116 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

WRITER'S CRAMP!
Is Speedily and Permanently Cured by
ARMALINE.
THEO. F. THOMPSON & CO.,
Send for Circular. No. 149 Broadway.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus. JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CASH.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silverware, bought and sold, back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUSTIN D. THOMPSON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Austin D. Thompson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1880, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1880.
f20-1aw3wF* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. DOREMUS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William E. Doremus, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-st., Newark, in said district, on the 24 day of March, A. D. 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stasis B. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. SCOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George H. Scott, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 29th day of February, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1880.
f6-1aw3wF* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,590.—In the matter of JOHN BURGER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
SAM'L MORROW, JR., Sol'r., Newark, N. J.
f13-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,788.—In the matter of CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
FRANCIS FORBES, Sol'r., 166 B'way, New-York City.
f13-1aw3wF*

NO. 8,848.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. SCOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of George H. Scott, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1880. LOUIS J. STICH, Assignee,
f6-1aw3wF* No. 4 Warren-street, N. Y. City.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Third week of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21.
ALSO SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
will be given the
LAST REPRESENTATIONS BUT TWO
of the favorite Irish play entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Monday, Feb. 23, celebration of the
ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE AT 1:30.
ALSO IN THE EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Two last performances, for the present, of
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 24, will be presented for the first time at this theatre (during the regular season) Mr. Boucicault's celebrated Irish drama, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
with
ENTIRELY NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his original character of
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 38TH SEASON.
THEODORE THOMAS......Conductor.
FOURTH PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock.
General admission, 75c.; Reserved seats, 25c. extra.
PROGRAMME:
Adagio and Fugue, C Minor......Mozart
String Orchestra.
Symphonie No. 4, B flat, opus 60......Beethoven
Concerto No. 2, F Minor, opus 21......Chopin
Herr RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
Tristan and Isolde. Introduction and finale......Wagner
FOURTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, at the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPRING SEASON 1880.
Mr. Mapleson has the honor to announce that the opera will open for the season on MONDAY, March 1, on which occasion will be performed Donizetti's Opera LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Edgardo, Signor Campanini; Enrico, Signor Galassi; Raimondo, Herr Behrens, and Lucia, Mlle. Marie Marimon, (her first appearance in this character in New-York.) Director of the Music and Conductor, Signor Arditi. The prospectus is now ready, and may be obtained, on application, at the box office of the Academy of Music.
Prices of admission—Parquet and balcony, (first three rows,) $3; other rows, $2 50; mezzanine boxes, $15 and $12; family circle, (reserved,) $1; family circle, (unreserved,) 50c.; general admission, $1 50.
The box office will open for the nightly sales on Monday next, Feb. 23.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST.
The only Theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
The Perfection of Music, Comedy, and Spectacle!
ROYAL MIDDY
EVERY NIGHT at 8.
MATINEE TO-MORROW at 2.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT 2.
. Seats may be secured a month ahead.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES
Will be given at
CHICKERING HALL,
MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock.
VOCALISTS:
Mr. A. D. WOODRUFF, Tenor;
Mr. GEORGE ELLARD, Tenor;
Mr. W. C. BAIRD, Baritone;
Mr. G. L. AIKEN, Bass.
Assisted by
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano;
Mrs. ANNA BULKLEY HILLS, Contralto;
Mr. S. B. WHITELEY, Organ;
Mr. C. FLORIO, Piano.
Reserved seats at $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union-square.

CHICKERING HALL.
By general request the
ORIGINAL FISK UNIVERSITY JUBILEE SINGERS
Will give their second Concert in
CHICKERING HALL,
At 8 o'clock, on
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75c. and 50c.; for sale at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union-square.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THE BLACK CROOK.
E. G. GILMORE......Lessee and Manager
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY!!!
Production under the personal direction of the KIRALFY BROTHERS of their peerless spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK.
The present offering remarkable for its gorgeousness, double Grand Italian Ballet organization, and marvelous display of spectacular features.
POPULAR PRICES—Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and 25c. extra; family circle, 25c.
MONDAY, March 1, the Boston Ideal PINAFORE COMPANY!

JOSEFFY. CHICKERING HALL.
A Series of four Wednesday
JOSEFFY CHAMBER-MUSIC CONCERTS,
MARCH 3, 10, 17, AND 31.
Among others, the following well-known artists will appear during the series, interpreting the splendid programmes: Mme. Rivé-King, M. F. De Kontsky, M. E. Guyon, piano; Herr H. Brandt, violin; Herr W. Muller, 'cello.
Subscription tickets, (limited,) reserved $5, at Schuberth's.
CHOPIN NIGHT. JOSEFFY. CHOPIN NIGHT.
MONDAY, MARCH 1, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS.
JOHN T. FORD......Lessee and Manager
D'OYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY.
LAST THREE WEEKS OF
The LAST and GREATEST SUCCESS of
The AUTHOR and COMPOSER of PINAFORE,
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Seats now ready for any night of the season.
MONDAY, MARCH 8,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
UNABATED SUCCESS.
THE DOUBLE STAGE—THE HEALTHFUL VENTILATION—THE ELEVATED ORCHESTRA.
ACCESSIBLE SEATS AND EXITS, &c., &c.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee at 2,
HAZEL KIRKE.
By the STANDARD STOCK COMPANY.
Curtain rises at 8:30. Matinee Washington's Birthday.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
HENRY E. ABBEY......Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8.
REVIVAL
For seven nights and two matinées only of Mr. Gilbert's
ENGAGED.
With the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
Holiday Matinee, Washington's Birthday, Feb. 23, at 2.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24—A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.
Seats can be ordered by Bell telephone.

THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY.
Madison-square.
SPRING EXHIBITION.
WORKS OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Also on exhibition, CONWAY CASTLE, the great picture by J. M. W. Turner, (The Moran Turner.)
Admission to Gallery, 25 cents. Art rooms free.
Address R. E. MOORE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. THE FAMILY RESORT. Immense success of BLUE-FISHING, OR, THE PIRATES OF SANDY HOOK.	OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY and 29TH-ST.

Seats secured. Matinée TO-MORROW at 2.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM,
Broadway and 35th-st.
ROBT. STICKNEY'S IMPERIAL PARISIAN CIRCUS.
Positively last two days, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
New bill. Matinée Every Day. Evening at 8.
Admission 50 cents; children half price.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART......Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON, Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinée. Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARD'S SURPRISE.

LENTEN TIME.—ARRANGEMENT OF PRIVATE classes for skating, archery, and light gymnastics at GERHARD'S, 5th-av. and 46th-st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.
The annual celebration of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY by the Students of the COOPER UNION will take place in the Great Hall,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1880, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained gratis at the office and reading-room of the Cooper Union.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THREE LECTURES ON FOLK-LORE WILL be delivered by Mr. WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL, at the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Subjects—Feb. 24, "The English and Scandinavian Heroic Ballad;" March 2, "The Romantic Ballad;" March 9, "Nursery Tales." Course tickets, $1; for sale at Putnam's, Randolph's, Brentano's.

WYCKLIF AND THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.
A lecture by the Rev. C. H. HALL, D. D., of Brooklyn, will be delivered on this subject THIS (Friday) EVENING, 20th inst., in the Church of the Atonement, Madison-av. and 28th-st., at 7:30 P. M. Brief services. Seats free. All invited.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $65, $68, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $120, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER ON THE piano-forte desires pupils; the highest references given and received. Address TEACHER, No. 281 West 15th-st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circulars.

MEETINGS.

A GERMAN MASS-MEETING AT COOPER Institute, on the evening of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday,
MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M.,
under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee, to give expression to the public sentiment against the Third Term, and against the "Unit rule." The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Friedrich Hecker, Friedrich Hassaurek, Sigmund Kaufmann, Dr. Julius Bruck and other speakers in English.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

DOCTORS AT DINNER.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The ninth annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York was the leading affair at Delmonico's last night. Previous to the dinner there was an election of officers for the year 1880, which resulted as follows: President—Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Class of 1860; Vice-Presidents—Dr. William A. Hammond, Class of 1848; John B. Dickson, Class of 1842; J. J. Peterson, Class of 1843; J. W. S. Gouley, Class of 1878; W. E. Ford, Class of 1872, and George K. Smith, Class of 1859; Secretary—Dr. F. R. S. Drake, Class of 1871; Treasurer—C. Dixon Varley, Class of 1844. An Executive Committee, composed of the following medical gentlemen, was also elected to serve for the ensuing year: Stephen J. Clark, 1861; *F. Le Roy Satterlee, 1866; A. E. MacDonald, 1870;* Edward L. Pardee, 1870; Andrew Otterson, 1844; R. A. Witthaus, 1875; L. Goldschmidt, 1869; Newton M. Shaffer, 1867; J. H. Hobart Burge, 1848; H. B. Conrad, 1877; R. A. Murray, 1873; B. D. Carpenter, 1846. On assuming the duties of his office, Dr. Roosa made a brief address, in the course of which he recited the history and aims of the association and gave the leading land-marks of its career. Dr. Roosa said: "This association was founded in the darkest days of the history of the college. Our large and convenient building in Fourteenth-street had been burned. The lectures were given in the north building of the New-York Hospital. The war had cut off half the classes, and a new rival divided those that were left. Alumni associations in medical colleges were few in number and had a sickly growth; yet at this time, Dr. Gouley, one of our honored Professors, suggested to the speaker that an Alumni association of this college be formed. Half a dozen of us, nearly all of whom are here to-night, met in 1867 and founded that which has grown to be what you see here to-night—a vigorous body, which has done much for medical education, and which hopes to do much more. Besides all this, our organization has stimulated those of other colleges into activity. Our aims are two-fold, the first, to preserve accurate records of the graduates. How well this first has been done will be shown by a reference to the second edition of our catalogue. It has just been issued, and contains particulars in regard to 1,850 of our 4,000 graduates. Our second task, the much more important one, does not show such completeness, but it may be said to have been successful. It is in the air that medical education is undergoing reform. The increased number of instructors, the more thorough examinations, the numerous prizes, and the better character of the students indicate this. But these are changes without support, and may not be maintained. There is still wanting radical and organized reform. We still need the community at our back. There is as yet no interest in medical colleges, at all commensurate with their importance to the State. This is more true of New-York than of Boston or Philadelphia. These medical colleges have the aid of the more influential and wealthiest citizens, while here they are kept alive almost entirely by their teachers. It is said that one of the reasons for this is that New-York physicians are chiefly carpet-baggers, that we have no social influence as compared with doctors in other cities. This may be true, but are not our lawyers largely represented by carpet-baggers from New-England and the South, and are not many of our distinguished divines men who have come to us across the sea? These facts do not seem to militate against their influence as representatives of the Bar and the pulpit of this great City. How, then, can we find an excuse for our want of influence upon the laity in the fact that we are not all Knickerbockers? Our want of power has been due to our lack of organization and concentration of purpose. Now that we are organized and united, I am sure that we shall ere long find the Peabodys, the Coopers, the Girards, and the Johns Hopkins, who will well equip the institutions from which are to come the men who shall determine and establish the health of the State."

At 7 o'clock the 125 guests of the evening took their places at the tables arranged in the large dining-hall on the second floor. Dr. Roosa presided ex officio, and music, led by Lander, discoursed festal strains from the balcony. There were few decorations, but among the few were portraits of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, the late Dr. Martin Paine, and the late Dr. Charles A. Budd. Among the gentlemen present were Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, Prof. Charles Inslee Pardee, Prof. J. W. S. Arnold, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, Dr. W. H. Thompson, Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Prof. J. W. Wright, Mr. Noah Brooks, Dr. Thomas S. Knox, W. D. Somerville, W. S. Andrews, J. B. Boutee, E. J. Stetson, Judge Speir, Judge G. P. Hawes, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. John Foord, Prof. L. A. Stimson, Prof. William A. Hammond, Prof. R. A. Witthaus, Dr. A. Matthewson, Dr. G. N. McMaster, Dr. Frank Porter, Dr. Henry G. Piffard, Dr. T. H. Burchard, Dr. C. D. Darby, Dr. F. R. S. Drake, Dr. J. H. Burge, Dr. J. H. Anderson, Dr. Washburn, the Hon. A. J. Vanderpoel, Mr. John Taylor Johnston, Prof. Alfred C. Post, Dr. George F. Shrady, Dr. T. R. Varick, Prof. F. D. Weisse, Dr. A. L. Ranney, and Prof. J. L. Little. It was near 10 o'clock when the toasts became the order of the hour. These were prefaced with a quotation from the "Tempest"—"The hour's now come, the very minute bids thee ope thine ear"—and closed with two lines from "Romeo and Juliet:"

"Good night, good night; parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say good night till it be morrow."

There were in all eight toasts, each with its particular quotation, and the responses, though bright, were necessarily brief. The first, to which the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., responded, was very properly in honor of the University of the City of New-York. The Council of the university formed the topic of the second toast, to which Mr. John E. Parsons responded. George K. Smith, M. D., spoke to the toast of "Our Alumni," and Prof. Alfred L. Loomis to that of "The Medical Department." "The Sister Colleges of the City of New-York" followed next in the natural sequence of things, and to this toast Dr. Fessenden N. Otis, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Prof. Lewis A. Sayre, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, made brief responses. The Rev. Charles D'W. Bridgman, D. D., responded for the pulpit, the Hon. William Walter Phelps for the Bar, and Mr. John Foord for the press, which bore the motto: "On a winged word hath hung the *destiny of nations.*"

NATIONAL BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING—THE NEW RULES ADOPTED.

The National Base-ball Association concluded its labors yesterday. The first business of the day was the election of M. B. Scanlon, E. J. Garity, and J. Mutrie as a Schedule Committee. The revision of rules of play was then resumed. To the rule with reference to the umpire and his duties the following amendment was made: "Each club entering for the championship of this association shall send to the Secretary, on or before April 1, the names of any persons of good repute and considered competent to act as umpires. A list of all persons so nominated shall be prepared by the Secretary and submitted to each club, which shall then select therefrom a number equal to three times the number of clubs entered for such championship, and shall transmit a list thereof to the Secretary; and the required number having the greatest number of approvals shall constitute the staff of championship umpires." To another section of the same rule an amendment was added, and the entire sentence was made to read thus: "Should the ball be stopped by any person not engaged in the game, the umpire must call 'dead ball,' and players running bases at the time shall be entitled to the bases they were running for, and the ball be regarded as dead until settled in the hands of the pitcher while standing within the lines of his position, and the player at the bat shall vacate the position, and shall not obstruct the catcher when a ball is returned from the field for the purpose of putting out a player at the home plate." In the rule on scoring the fourth section was amended thus: "In the fourth column should be placed to the credit of each player the total number of bases run during the game, whether upon hits, errors, called balls, or in any other way where he is not put out, but he shall not be credited with a base run where he forces out another player." An additional section was made to the rule for fielding, as follows: "The number of chances offered shall be put in the seventh column. In the summary of the game shall also be given the following items: The number of assistances on three strikes, the number of sacrifice hits, the number of balls called, the number of strikes, the number of fouls struck, the number of passed balls." The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Brigham House, at Philadelphia, on the 15th of December next.

A BAND OF YOUTHFUL MUSICIANS.

BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

A band of youthful Hungarian musicians have for about six months been performing nightly in a Bowery beer saloon. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has sought, hitherto unsuccessfully, to stop the youths from playing in public, holding that they were too young to be employed in the arduous work of blowing musical wind instruments. The society about four months ago obtained the custody of four of the boys under an order of the Supreme Court and sent them back to Hungary. On Wednesday, Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, Superintendent of the society, procured from Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus, directing Moritz Weiss and Joseph Weber to produce in court the 14 boys who remain in the band. The petition of Mr. Jenkins stated that the children were illegally deprived of their liberty by Weiss & Weber, who also unlawfully exhibited them as performers on musical instruments. It is declared that they were trained into coming to this City from Germany. They were engaged, as they and their parents understood, to give concerts throughout Europe, but, on arriving at Bremen, they were put on board a steam-ship and started for New-York without knowing where they were bound for. Since they have been in this country, the petition continues, they have not been allowed to go to school nor to church, and they are now anxious to return to their homes, some of them being sick. Although their parents have protested against their detention here, and have asked that they should be sent back to Hungary, Mr. Jenkins declared Weiss & Weber have kept them here in involuntary servitude, withholding from them money to which they are justly entitled, and compelling them to perform in beer saloons to the detriment of their moral and physical welfare. A return to the writ of habeas corpus was made before Judge Lawrence, yesterday morning, when Messrs. Weiss & Weber appeared with 12 of the boys. On motion of Mr. L. L. Delafield, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and no opposition being made by the counsel for Weiss & Weber, Judge Lawrence signed an order directing those persons to give up the boys and all their instruments and clothing to the society, to be held by it pending the proceedings in court. The case was then adjourned until this afternoon.

THE IRISH FAMINE FUND.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY MATINEES.

The success of the projected matinées on St. Patrick's Day for the enlargement of the Irish Famine Fund will, it is feared, be seriously interfered with by the intended parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish organizations. The managers of the various theatres in this City and Brooklyn, who are always willing to perform generous deeds in the cause of charity, are naturally disgusted at the avowed purpose of the Irish societies to carry out their annual programme of stopping traffic in the streets and preventing theatre-goers from reaching the places of amusement. In response to a call issued by Mr. Lester Wallack, several managers assembled at Wallack's Theatre yesterday to arrange the preliminaries of the benefit to be given on St. Patrick's Day. Those who attended were Lester Wallack, Theodore Moss, John Cannon, of the Theatre Comique; Welsh Edwards, of the Theatre Comique; Mase Edwards, of Abbey's Park Theatre; Col. Sinn, of Brooklyn; Hary Miner, of Miner's Theatre; Mr. Keller, of Parker's Third-Avenue Theatre, and Harry Man, of Haverley's Theatre. Letters from Augustin Daly and Billy Birch, expressive of their desire to co-operate, were received. Mr. Wallack was chosen to preside, and Mr. Mase Edwards was appointed Secretary. In taking the chair Mr. Wallack remarked that he entertained grave doubts of the success of their efforts to carry out the matinée plan, in view of the intention of the Irish societies to parade. "I fear our work will be fruitless," he added, "if these men persist in blockading the streets. This parade is very much against us."

Col. Sinn suggested that the representatives of the Irish societies be invited to meet the managers, and that, after a full explanation, they might be induced to rescind their resolution. "I fear it would be useless," said Mr. Wallack, gravely shaking his head; "that portion of the Irish people will have their parade, and they will do all they can against our project."

"Oh, they could not think of giving those hats a rest for two years," facetiously remarked Manager Miner. "They expect a new supply of mud by that time." "If they choose to cut the throat of charity," said Mr. Wallack, a little warmly, "I can't see why we should tumble down at their feet." It was decided, after further discussion, to request Mr. Dion Boucicault to formally invite the leading representatives of the parade to meet the managers. Col. Sinn called attention to the fact that the feast of St. Patrick would fall on Wednesday this year, and that the giving of special performances would, in several instances, interfere with the regular business of the managers. Speaking for himself, he would willingly donate $300 rather than relinquish the proceeds of the customary matinée. In view of this circumstance, together with the parade nuisance, it was suggested that the benefit performances be given on another day, but no conclusion was arrived at. A letter was received from Miss Mary Anderson's manager to the effect that she would gladly appear as Parthenia on the occasion of the benefit. Another meeting of the managers will be held at 3 P. M. on Tuesday.

A FLOATING FISH-HATCHERY.

TRIAL OF THE FISH-HAWK—THE APPARATUS AND METHODS EMPLOYED.

Yesterday, at Wilmington, Del., a first trial was made of the Fish-hawk, a steamer built by Messrs. Pusey & Jones for the use of the United States Fish Commission. The Fish-hawk is an iron steamer of some 500 tons, 150 feet long, 27 feet beam, with twin screws, and the hull is incased with wood. The steamer will be commanded by Lieut. Tanner, United States Navy, the efficient officer who had the Speedwell in charge last year at Provincetown, when she was in the service of the United States Fish Commission. It should be stated that the idea of a vessel in which fish-hatching could be prosecuted is due to Mr. T. B. Ferguson, of the United States Fish Commission, and Commissioner of the Fisheries of the State of Maryland, who first successfully carried out this plan in the waters of North Carolina and Maryland. It is quite manifest that this method permits not only of great extension in hatching fish, but adds to the facilities of transporting eggs or young fish. The fish can be caught by the men employed in the service, and, once the eggs secured, the hatching can be carried on on shipboard by means of apparatus, where power is wanted, such as for obtaining a constant flow of water, or motion. It is also possible, by means of a steamer to secure eggs in certain rivers or bays, hatch them, and carry them hundreds of miles to other points of delivery or distribution. To accomplish this, and to make room for such special apparatus, there is an open space on the main deck of the Fish-hawk 40 by 27 feet. Here will be placed the conical-shaped vessels, through which will pour continuous streams of water, which movement is absolutely necessary when shad eggs are to be matured. Another mechanical device, which is to be put in place, is a system invented by Mr. Ferguson for the same purpose. Cylindrical vessels, with wire bottoms, by means of projecting beams, which stand out from the sides of the vessel, plunge these vessels containing the eggs into the water, and withdraw them by means of a peculiar cam, which *movement will be given by machinery. An agitation* is necessary for shad eggs, with change of water, and as these eggs are heavier than water, the vessels containing them are lifted slowly, so as not to break the tender eggs, and plunged again into the water more suddenly. The same method will be tried with the eggs of the cod, only as these eggs are lighter, and they require to be buoyed up, the reverse movement will be employed. The Fish-hawk will be roomy enough to carry some 20 officers and hands, with additional space for such complement of men as may be requisite for securing spawning fish. This vessel was contracted for in June last for $45,000. With the present augmentation in the price of material, she would certainly cost to-day some 50 per cent. more. The Fish-hawk, equipped as she is for this special work, marks the most notable advance that has yet been made in practical fish culture, and, no doubt, her plan of construction and methods employed in hatching fish, looking toward the production of fish-food in the future, will be copied by other countries. The vessel is amply provided with lifting engines, as no small part of her duty will be to work dredging apparatus.

RANKIN POST, NO. 10, G. A. R.

The Committee on Entertainments for the benefit of the Relief Fund of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., announce that the first concert of the season, will take place on Wednesday evening the 25th inst., at the North Reformed Church, Clermont-avenue, opposite the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. The proceeds of the concert will go to the fund, which is now exhausted, while the calls for relief are urgent and frequent. The committee have secured the services of the the following favorite artists: Mrs. S. B. Tuthill, soprano; Mr. John Evans, tenor; Miss Emilie Boyle, pianist; Dr. James L. Farley, elocutionist; Mrs. C. P. Furey, alto; Mr. J. A. Furey, baritone; Dr. S. B. Tuthill, violinist; J. M. Loretz, Jr., organist. In view of the objects for which the entertainment is given, and the good work done by the managers of the relief fund, the committee hope that the support of the people of Brooklyn will be given as generously as it has been in the past.

SUIT TO RECOVER DUTIES.

The suit of the United States against W. Cunningham & Brothers, a New-York and Philadelphia firm engaged in the Mexican and West India trade, was on trial yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Choate and a jury. The action is brought to recover $1,200, being the amount of duties claimed on a quantity of Vanilla beans, alleged to have been smuggled into this port, at the instigation of the defendants, in December, 1871. The defendants deny the allegations absolutely. The case will be concluded to-day. Assistant United States Attorney Platt appears for the Government and Wheeler & Souther for the defense.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S GRAND-NIECE.

A very humble funeral cortège, consisting of a hearse and a few hired coaches, started yesterday from a dilapidated tenement-house, at No. 78 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. A rude coffin had just been carried down the rickety stairway from a miserably cheerless room, and placed in the hearse. The coffin contained all that was mortal of Jennie Herndon Tyler, grand-niece of the late President Tyler and daughter of Col. W. W. Tyler. At one time Miss Tyler was a fashionable belle in Washington society. She became acquainted at the national capital with a man named Jennings, and he, it is said, deceived her by a mock marriage and robbed her of her property. Jennings in a little time deserted her, and she was disowned by her family. In 1875 she married William Collins, a laborer in the Brooklyn Gas Company's works, and lived with him until her death, which occurred last Monday. On the coffin-lid her age was set down as 25, but it is known that she was born in Richmond, Va., in 1848. Mr. Collins had not enough money to bury his wife, but he received $25 for that purpose from her brother-in-law, a Mr. Brophy, who is a wealthy man. On receiving the news of his daughter's death, Col. Tyler wrote from Harrisburg, Penn., a letter of condolence to Mr. Collins, and expressed much regret that his wife's illness would prevent his presence at the funeral. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE.

THE REV. DR. POTTER'S LECTURE ON THE RELATIONS OF SCIENCE TO MODERN LIFE.

The first of the second series of lectures for 1879-80, before the New-York Academy of Sciences, was delivered in Chickering Hall last evening by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, whose subject was "The Relations of Science to Modern Life." A large audience of ladies and gentlemen filled the body of the hall. Dr. Potter was introduced by Prof. J. S. Newberry. The Doctor began by giving a short historical sketch of the Academy of Sciences. It has, he said, sturdy roots running down into an honorable past, and for more than a generation past it has been devoted to the pursuit of science. In 1818 was incorporated the society known as the "Lyceum of Natural History." Its incorporation was largely due to Prof. John Torrey, an untiring student of science, who had the rare gift of being able to impart his knowledge to others, and who gathered about him many young men, who, through his influence, became permanently interested in scientific studies. Out of the Lyceum of Natural History grew the present Academy of Sciences, which is the former's heir and successor. Dr. Potter then turned to his subject proper, and spoke particularly of the debt modern life owes to science and scientific students in the three matters of travel, art, and health. The ocean steam-ship served as an example of scientific progress in ways of traveling. Once, he who had dared to speak of an iron ship would have been derided as a visionary. Now, science has enabled men to build enormous vessels of iron from hull to masts. Not very long ago the proposition to reduce the time of a voyage across the ocean to 15 days was greeted with the utmost disdain, but now the most conservative and careful companies make the trip in a little more than seven days. The lecturer took his listeners on an imaginary tour through a steam-ship, and showed how science had come into use in every particle of machinery, as well as in every portion of the vessel's structure. No ingenuity, he said, could be of any use without the application of scientific knowledge. It is mind that creates machinery—not merely capital, enterprise, and ingenuity—and when we see a steam-ship we must go back for its cause to the boyish curiosity of James Watt. Scientific study alone has surmounted all the vast difficulties since then, and from keel to topmast an adequate and thorough scientific knowledge has been applied. This was equally true of railroads, bridges, carriages, &c., in all their details. Art, too, was vastly indebted to science. One cannot build a cathedral or compose a symphony without science. Colors have their mathematical laws, and painting has no merit unless the drawings are in proportion. The photograph is the result of scientific research, and we have it because the studies and researches of scientific men have widened and enlarged our knowledge. Extended reference was made to the incalculable usefulness of the art of photography to modern advancement, and then Dr. Potter showed the great benefits to the health of mankind which had resulted from the discoveries made in medical science. People live longer than they did 50 or 75 years ago. The average length of human life has been increased from 30 to 40 years. Fewer infants die now than a generation ago. The cause of this was found in the fact that science has taught us how to build, ventilate, and, above all, drain our houses; how to nourish our bodies and our brains, and how to take care of our eyes, lungs, and all other parts of the body. Dr. Potter then spoke at length of the labors of scientific men who are searching out truth for truth's sake. He closed with an earnest appeal to the merchant princes and moneyed men of the community to aid and support the great work of scientific study by helping those who have devoted their lives to science.

THE OTTNER INQUEST.

SUSPICIOUS LINES IN WHICH IT IS RUNNING—A JUROR'S REMARK.

The inquest in the case of Maria Ottner, the Blackwell's Island lunatic, was continued yesterday by Coroner Ellinger. Dr. W. W. Strew, ex-Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, after describing what, in his opinion, was the proper treatment of insane persons, said that when he took charge of the institution it was in an unsettled and almost chaotic condition, and there was much overcrowding. The clerical work was done very loosely, the records being very badly kept. There were four physicians and 1,200 patients. There were neither rules, regulations, restraint, nor uniforms for the nurses. Dr. Strew tried to remedy this condition of things. He spoke frequently to the Commissioners, and made voluminous and suggestive reports. Comprehensive instructions were given to the assistants. The rate of mortality was decreased while he was in charge of the institution, and since his removal it has increased 50 per cent. The assistant physicians were examined by the board and appointed by the Commissioners. In some cases the witness was consulted about the appointments. While Dr. Strew was Resident Physician he was consulted when nurses were appointed. There is a better class of nurses now in the asylum than when he took charge. Witness did not resign and was not removed. About October, 1879, Commissioner Brennan came to the Island and asked witness to resign. He was instigated by an advisory board, selected by Dr. Macdonald and Commissioner Brennan, for the purpose of ousting Dr. Strew and putting Dr. Macdonald in. The advisory board never put their foot on the Island before they advised witness's removal, and never examined the institutions at all, but they reported every thing wrong on the Island. The advisory board afterward went on the Island, asked for a private room and examined witnesses in witness's absence. Witness was consulted about the formation of an advisory board, and thought well of it, but it turned out to be a conspiracy against himself. When asked to resign, Dr. Strew inquired the reason, and was told that it was a political matter and their heads would have to come off if his did not. They [the Commissioners] refused to give any reason, and witness refused to resign, so they abolished his office. Witness will continue his testimony on Monday. At the adjournment a juror, G. L. Cross, of No. 312 Third-avenue, said: "I bet you a hundred dollars to a cent that I don't come here on Monday, the whole investigation amounts to wire-pulling for political bums."

THE MILK-DEALERS.

A large number of milk-dealers met with members of the New-York Milk Exchange at Central Hall, No. 147 West Thirty-second-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of furthering the interests of milk-dealers, producers, and consumers. Mr. H. Y. Canfield, President of the Exchange, called the meeting to order and stated its object. He then called for an expression of views upon the subject of the producers' organization, upon the License bill recently introduced into the State Senate by Mr. Astor, and upon the subject of raising the standard of milk supplied in this City. Dr. Heath, President of the Cooper Institute Farmers' Club, favored the License law. He thought it would result in giving the consumer a much better quality of milk than was at present sold. Remarks were made by Messrs. Kilmer, Allison, Ryerson, Jackson, the latter representing the Erie Railroad, and others, all of whom were in favor of raising the quality of the milk supplied to consumers. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we call upon the farmers and all good citizens to support the bill now before the State Legislature which has for its object the prevention of impure and unhealthy milk from being marketed in this City.

A committee consisting of Mr. H. Y. Canfield, of this City, and Mr. N. B. Killmer, of Brooklyn, was appointed, and instructed to proceed to Albany, to appear before the Senate Committee on Cities and explain the bill. A large number of dealers offered their names for membership in the Exchange, after which the meeting adjourned.

DAMAGES AGAINST A GAS COMPANY.

The house of Mr. George Leeds, No. 119 East Fifty-fourth-street, was filled with the stench of escaping gas on the evening of Aug. 3, 1878. Mr. Leeds could not find the leak in the gas-pipes. Having explored the cellar, he took a lighted candle into a vault under the sidewalk. An explosion of gas occurred immediately, and Mr. Leeds, who is about 70 years old, was thrown down, burned, and otherwise severely hurt. He was confined to his room for several weeks, and his physician says he will never fully recover from nervous prostration. Mr. Leeds sued the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for $10,000 damages. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit. The defense was that the gas was allowed to escape, through the fact that the earth was not packed tightly around the main after it had been removed by laborers who had to repair a water-main near it. It was also set up in the answer that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in carrying a naked light into a place in which he had reason to suspect gas was escaping. In charging the jury, Judge Van Brunt declared that the first ground of the defense was not sustained, and that it was a question for the jury to decide whether Mr. Leeds acted with ordinary prudence in carrying a light while he was searching for a leak in a gas-pipe. The jury returned a verdict giving Mr. Leeds $7,500 damages.

THE GROCERS' BANK WINS A SUIT.

The Grocers' Bank, whose affairs are now in process of liquidation, sued Richard G. Murphy and Thomas Murphy, in 1877, to recover the amount of a promissory note for $30,000, made by the first-named defendant, and given to the second-named defendant, who indorsed it and passed it over to the bank. In his answer to the complaint, Richard G. Murphy denied that he was liable, saying he had made the note merely for the accommodation of Thomas Murphy, who had given it to the bank as additional security for a debt owed by him, which was already amply secured by collateral. Murphy said, also, that the bank retained the collateral, and he pleaded that the bonds and mortgages of which it consisted should be sold, and the note satisfied out of the proceeds of the sale. On these grounds, he asked for a dismissal of the action. Thomas Murphy made no answer and a judgment by default was rendered against him in May, 1877. On the report of a Referee, a judgment for $37,029 16 was yesterday entered in the Court of Common Pleas in favor of the Grocers' Bank, and against Richard G. Murphy.

CHARLES A. BYRNE IN COURT.

CHARGED WITH ABANDONMENT BY HIS FIRST WIFE.

Mr. Charles A. Byrne, who was before Justice Duffy on Saturday last to answer a charge of bigamy preferred by Mrs. Laura E. Byrne, formerly Mrs. Timian, appeared before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a complaint of abandonment preferred by the same complainant. In her affidavit the complainant alleges that she is the lawful wife of Byrne, that she has been married to him for six years, and that he has abandoned her, and has since failed and refused to support her. When the case was called Byrne appeared in company with his counsel, Mr. C. W. Brooke. Mrs. Byrne, who was accompanied by two lady friends, was represented by Mr. John D. Townsend. Mr. Brooke, on behalf of the defendant, asked for an adjournment for two weeks, owing to the absence of witnesses who were at a distance, and who could not readily appear in less time. Mr. Townsend said he had no objection to the adjournment provided there was some provision made for the support of the complainant in the meantime. Justice Otterbourg was about to make an order directing Byrne to pay a certain sum for the support of the complainant when Mr. Brooke interposed an objection, and said the defense would be prepared to prove most clearly and emphatically that the complainant had no claim upon the defendant as his wife, and that, therefore, he could not consent to any proceeding that would in any shape recognize such a claim.

Justice Otterbourg said as that was the nature of the defense it would be as well for him not to issue such an order, but he would suggest that a certain sum to be agreed upon might be paid into court to abide the result, without prejudice to the rights of the defendant in the case. Mr. Brooke said he could not assent to any proposition that would put his client in the position of recognizing in any way the status of the complainant as his wife, but he would assent to the suggestion of the court with the distinct understanding that his client did not by that act assume any responsibility for the support of the complainant. Mr. Townsend appeared anxious for the examination to go on, and Justice Otterbourg said that unless some arrangement of the nature suggested by him was made he would set down the examination for Tuesday next. Mr. Brooke said that that would not give the defense time enough to bring their witnesses, who were at a great distance. "Oh!" remarked Mr. Townsend, "you may hunt the world over, but you can't find any Timian. There was but one, and there never will be another." After some further discussion, the suggestion of Justice Otterbourg was accepted by both sides, and Mr. Brooke, on behalf of his client, paid over to the magistrate $20, being at the rate of $10 per week for the two weeks' adjournment asked for by the defense. The examination was then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th prox.

THE OLD STORY.

A DRUNKEN HUSBAND AND STARVING WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Yesterday morning a peculiarly worded and misspelled missive was received at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, requesting that an officer be sent to No. 331 East Thirty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, where there were "a few childer in need." Officer Chiardi was instructed to inquire into the case, and on going to the place indicated, he found "the childer" referred to. The family was that of Thomas Maloney, a brass-molder by occupation, who, when he chooses to work, can earn $3 per day, but whose chief occupation seems to be to get drunk. His wife was starving, and his four children, ranging in age from 8 months to 11 years, were in the same condition. They had neither food nor clothing. According to the statement of the wife, they had been dispossessed on several occasions lately, and last November Maloney had been sent to the Island for a month for drunkenness. Last Saturday he purchased a pair of shoes for each of his three boys, but yesterday morning he had pawned them and spent the money in drink. When Officer Chiardi arrived at the house, the drunken man was sending out to pawn the few articles of clothing and furniture which remained in the place. On Wednesday night, in a fit of drunken fury, he had assaulted with a razor a Mrs. Meyer, who lived in the house, and had also made an assault on his sister, who, in defending herself from his fury, had cut him slightly on the left hand with a knife. Maloney was arrested when Officer Chiardi found the state he was in, and Officer Malloy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, gave the wife $1 50 to redeem the children's shoes from pawn, so that they could come to court. Justice Wandell committed Maloney to the Island for six months, and, until his release, the society will provide for the wife and children.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

CONCLUSION OF THE SALE OF THE BAKER COLLECTION.

The remainder of the paintings belonging to the estate of the late Anson Baker were sold last evening at Leavitt's Art Gallery. The first picture put up was "Morning Needlework," by Edward Gelli, of New-York. Fifty dollars was offered, and the bids advanced briskly until $130 was reached, when the competition dragged along wearily until the picture was knocked down at $160. For some time after the bidding was very slow, and a number of paintings were sold at low prices, until a strong landscape with cattle, by Henri Savary, of Paris, was reached. Fifty dollars was first offered, then $80, $100, $130, $160, $180, were called out in quick succession, and then the bids rose by tens and fives, and the painting was sold for $230. One hundred paintings were sold during the evening, and of these the following obtained the highest prices:

Artist.	*Painting.*	*Price.*
Kaemmerer	Guarding her Pets	$290
Savary, H.	Landscape and Cattle	230
Van Hamme	Interior with Figures	210
Samson, J.	Breakfast at the Conservatory	200
Kuwasseg (père)	Dog's Hole, Coast of France	195
Verboeckhoven, E., and De Vogel	Sheep and Landscape	182
Gelli, E.	Morning Needlework	160
Richards, W. T.	Coast View, Newport	145
De Haas, W. F.	On Concepcion Bay, Newfoundland	132
Lockwood, R.	New Life	105
Kuwasseg, C., fils	Spa—two pictures—each at	95
Van Severdonck	Sheep	90
Unknown	Italian Festival	81
Jackels	The Grape Gatherer	81
Beard, W. H.	Exchange of Epithets	80
Bettinsoni	The Confessional	80
Aufray	Children at Play	80
Kinzala, R. M.	Good Morning	79
Tonalhint, L.	Shoe-maker's Apprentice	70
Tait, A. F.	The Surprise	65

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Infantry, National Guard State of New-York, took place at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. There was a goodly number of guests and members of the organization present. Col. George W. Laird of the Twenty-second Infantry, presided. On his left sat Col. Josiah Porter and Major Horsfall, and on his right sat Col. Joseph Congdon, Mr. William Courtney, and Lieut.-Col. Camp. Letters of regret were read from Gen. Alexander Shaler, the Hon. David W. Judd, Capt. William C. Rogers, formerly Commissary of the regiment, and others. Among those present were Gen. George W. Wingate, of rifle practice fame; Gen. Anson G. McCook, Mr. E. C. Jones, Mr. R. Pearsall, and Lieut.-Col. Kent. To the first toast of the evening, "Our Old Regiment," Col. Josiah Porter responded. "Our Harper's Ferry Campaign" brought to their feet two gentlemen filled with reminiscences of the valor of the regiment—Private R. Pearsall, of "B" Company, and Major Horsfall. Mr. Pearsall gave a graphic description of the first shedding of blood by the regiment in that memorable campaign. "Our National Guard" was to have been responded to by Gen. Alexander Shaler. In his absence Major Horsfall took the floor, and spoke of the gallant service of the Guard. Col. Joseph Congdon responded to the toast "Riot Duty." Col. George W. Laird made a hearty response to "Our Veteran Corps," and Gen. George W. Wingate expressed his appreciation of the services of "The Privates of the National Guard." "The Soldiers of the War" brought out Gen. Anson G. McCook with a few patriotic words. Then followed a series of toasts, which protracted the entertainment to a late hour. A very pleasant feature of the evening were the songs of Mr. William Courtney, the tenor of St. John's Episcopal Church, and Mr. E. C. Jones, the baritone.

WHY HE KILLED HIMSELF.

Gottfried Buchinger, a sexagenarian wife-beater, committed suicide by hanging yesterday at No. 407 West Forty-first-street, while under fear of arrest under a warrant obtained by his wife. Buchinger was born in Rittersbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, and came to this City 30 years ago. About 15 years ago he began to drink hard, and since then his treatment of his wife was brutal. On Monday he beat her so badly that she fled. On Wednesday Justice Otterbourg granted a warrant for his arrest. He knew it was issued, and he frequently declared he would never live to be arrested. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Buchinger went with Officers Murray and Morse to serve the warrant, and found the door of Buchinger's room closed. An officer entered through a window and found Buchinger dead. He had hanged himself with a rope to a nail driven in the door. Coroner Knox took charge of the case.

MR. EDWARD A. EVERETT'S WATCH.

Mr. Edward A. Everett, a leather merchant, residing at No. 64 Clark-street, Brooklyn, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against Mary Sullivan and Minnie Clark, two women of bad reputation, whom he accused of having stolen from him a gold watch and chain valued at $375. Mr. Everett admitted having been in their company, and that he had given one of the women the chain to pawn for money, but he denied having given them the watch. The magistrate adjourned the case until to-day, to give the prisoners an opportunity to produce witnesses.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The annual ball of the Manhattan Turtle Club will take place at Irving Hall Tuesday evening.

The contracts for the completion of the Western extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road have all been awarded.

Among those admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange yesterday was Mr. Franklin Edson, Jr., the son of the ex-President of the Exchange.

A handsomely-framed portrait of Gov. Cornell has been added to the embellishments of the rooms of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden.

Yesterday, two men who carried black bags broke open one of the Irish relief fund contribution-boxes, at the Desbrosses-Street Ferry, and stole the contents.

Prof. Augustus R. Grote, of the Museum at Buffalo, will deliver a lecture on "Science, Morals, and Religion" before the Liberal Club, No. 141 Eighth-street, to-night.

Andrew Oliver, an elderly Scotchman, was tried and acquitted, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, on a charge of robbing the fancy goods store of Samuel Knox, No. 74 West-street.

Yesterday, the Police of the Thirteenth Precinct, by general alarm, notified the public to beware of a swarthy man, about 27 years old, who is passing bills of the defunct Mechanics' Bank of Montreal.

The Seventh Regiment Literary, Musical, and Dramatic Association is to have an entertainment in the Academy of Music Saturday evening, April 10. Tickets will be issued at the Board of Officers' room to-morrow evening.

While James Askins, No. 241 East Thirtieth-street, was at work, yesterday afternoon, on a scaffold, painting the shutters on the fourth floor of No. 70 Duane-street, he missed his footing, and, falling to the pavement, was instantly killed.

The examination in the Overin abandonment case, which has been before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for several weeks past, was concluded yesterday. The magistrate will give his decision in the case on Saturday.

Winter wheat advanced yesterday ½ to 1 cent, but closed weaker, with less doing. Corn advanced ¼ to ½ cent, and also closed easier. Oats opened firmer and closed weaker. Rye and freights were steady but quiet. Provisions were higher and active.

The Teachers' Association is to have an English glee and ballad concert in Steinway Hall, Monday, at 2 P. M. Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills, Messrs. A. D. Woodruff, George Ellard, W. C. Baird, and G. E. Aiken will supply vocal music, accompanied on the piano by Mr. C. Florio.

A mass-meeting of German Republicans will take place in Cooper Institute Monday evening, to protest against the third term and the adoption of the "unit rule" in the Utica Convention. Frederick Hecker, Frederick Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, and other German and English speakers will deliver addresses.

John Casey, although only 19 years of age, has already served two terms in prison. He was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday for having stolen a pocket-book containing $1 29 from Amy Jane Lane, No. 979 Eighth-avenue. The accused pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

Jeni Irving, one of the proprietors of the Empire Garden, at No. 506 Sixth-avenue, who was charged with having brutally assaulted Joseph Morrison, on Wednesday morning, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer McSally, and arraigned before Justice Otterbourg to answer the charge, but the complainant having failed to identify him, he was discharged.

Solomon Lehfreund, the rag-dealer at No. 528 Broome-street, who was arrested, on Wednesday, on complaint of Albert Peters, a resident of the same house, who charged him with having set fire to the place on Tuesday evening, was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Otterbourg, the evidence in the case failing to substantiate the statements of the complainant.

Yesterday, Mr. J. F. Van Nort, of Newburg, came to New-York and took from the Tombs Mr. Ferdinand Sanger, a septuagenarian, who was recently found insane by the Police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. They went to Newburg last night. Mr. Van Nort is Past Grand Master, I. O. O. F., of the State of New-York, and Mr. Sanger is a member of Highland Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F.

Albert H. Menken, of No. 254 Sixth-avenue; Henry Lutz, of No. 22 Spring-street; Mortimer Sullivan, of No. 40 Spring-street, and Henry Hofmeister, of No. 458 Sixth-avenue, were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged by Assistant Sanitary Inspector Munsell with selling adulterated milk. They were required to find $200 bail each, for trial.

James Flanagan, watchman on Pier No. 41 North River, saw two row-boats creep into the slip yesterday. Men in them reconnoitred, and when he challenged them a pistol-shot betrayed them as river thieves. Flanagan discharged his revolver at the boats three times, and believes that one shot took effect, as all the men got into one boat and abandoned the other. The abandoned boat was taken by the Police.

Michael Doran, a truck-driver in the employ of Phelps, Dodge & Co., stole 11 boxes of tin-plate intrusted to his care on Jan. 27. After his arrest and indictment for grand larceny, Phelps, Dodge & Co. wrote to the District Attorney testifying to Doran's previous good character, and suggesting that his case was one in which clemency could be wisely exercised. Recorder Smyth gave the prisoner a chance to reform by committing him to the Reformatory at Elmira.

A civil service examination for promotion to fill vacancies was held in the Custom-house yesterday. For a position as liquidator in the Collector's office, worth $2,000 per annum, there were five contestants drawn from the $1,400 and $1,600 grades. For a similar position in the Naval Office there were six competitors from the $1,600 and $1,800 grades. For four $1,600 clerkships in the Naval Office there were five competitors from the $1,400 grade. The contestants proved to be *of unusual ability, and the competition in each case was very close.*

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 240 deaths, 265 births, and 66 marriage returns were recorded at the Board of Health.

John Anson reported to the Police yesterday that his hardware store, at No. 55 Hamilton-avenue, had been broken into by thieves during Wednesday night, and robbed of cutlery valued at $200.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stark died some weeks ago, leaving an estate worth $150,000, most of which she left to a married daughter. It was ordered in the will that $100 a month be paid to John Neiheisel, a son by her first husband. Neiheisel is insane, but his wife, who is the committee of his estate, contests the will.

While preparing supper for her family last evening Mrs. Ann Benken, residing in the back basement of No. 166 York-street, brushed against the open grate of the stove. Her clothes caught fire, and before aid came she was terribly burned on the body, arms, and legs. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where she lies in a very critical condition.

It is stated, on good authority, that Mayor Howell will veto the resolution passed by the Aldermen granting a franchise to the Empire Heating and Power Company, under which the company have the right to lay pipes in all the streets, lanes, and alleyways of Brooklyn, without any condition as to the time when the work of laying the pipes shall be commenced or finished.

In June last, Robert H. Turle, of New-York, and Luther J. Rice, of Brooklyn, both members of the New-York Produce Exchange, had a quarrel, during which Turle struck Rice in the face with his fist. Rice brought a suit to recover $5,000 damages for assault and battery. Yesterday the suit was amicably settled, the defendant agreeing to give a dinner party to the plaintiff and the counsel on both sides.

Justice Pratt granted an application, made yesterday by United States District Attorney Tenney, counsel for the Brooklyn Tabernacle, to permit the Trustees to mortgage the church and real estate to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank for $45,000. The proceeds of the mortgage, after paying the expenses of the application, are to be applied to paying the debts and defraying the expenses of the corporation.

The Mayor, Board of City Works, and City Clerk have been temporarily enjoined by Judge Noah Davis from awarding or attesting the contract for lighting the streets of the city, until a final decision has been reached in the proceedings begun by William Guion, a tax-payer, to compel the city authorities to award the contract to the Automatic Gas-lamp Company, of New-York, on the ground that the last-named company were the lowest bidders for the contract.

A well-dressed young man entered a printing office, at No. 157 South First-street, yesterday morning, and inquired about printing some cards. John Stark, an employe of the office, stepped from behind a counter to wait on the customer, and while he was doing so, the stranger snatched $6 from a desk, and ran toward the door. Stark followed quickly, and grappled with the thief. The latter drew a revolver and fired two shots at the printer, neither of which, however, took affect. Stark loosened his grasp for a moment when the shots were fired, and the thief escaped. The $6 was found on the floor.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Wednesday night the cigar and tobacco store of Daniel Tierney, on Main-street, near Central-avenue, New-Rochelle, was entered by forcing in the front door. The thieves helped themselves to about $30 worth of cigars and tobacco. They then passed out of the rear door, and through the back yard to the rear of another house on the next street. The first floor of this house is occupied by Michael Relker, a tailor. From his premises they stole some clothing he had made up for his customers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sneak-thieves ransacked the residence of Mrs. B. P. Murphy, on Garden-street, Hoboken, yesterday, during the absence of the family, and carried away $200 worth of jewelry.

When Arthur Kessler and Charles Finn were arraigned before Judge Davis, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, as suspicious persons, a comely young woman stepped to the bar. She said she was Teresa Vasco, of Mulberry-street, New-York. She had been engaged to marry Kessler on the day of his arrest. She implored the Judge to perform the ceremony, making profuse promises of reformation in his behalf. Kessler promised to lead a better life if he were released. Instead of sending him to the Penitentiary as he had intended to do, Judge Davis fined the two men $20 each. Then Kessler and his betrothed stood up before the Judge and were married.

A GANG OF YOUNG THIEVES.

THE STRANGE STORY TOLD BY JOSEPH SIMON, OF JERSEY CITY.

Detective Douglas, of the Third Precinct Police force, Jersey City Heights, was engaged all yesterday afternoon hunting out a gang of little thieves. Accompanying him and directing him in his efforts was Joseph Simon, a boy 10 years old, but small even for that age. Joseph is the son of respectable parents who have been much grieved over his wayward course. For some time past he has been in the habit of absenting himself from his home at the hours when all good little boys are presumed to be sleeping in their beds, and his father has long contemplated proceedings necessary to lock him up in the State Reform School. He is a well-dressed and intelligent lad, who admits that his treatment at home has been such as he can find no fault with. Early yesterday morning, while Officer Bech was going through Central-avenue, he saw Joseph curled up on a fish-stand, and asleep. The officer aroused him and asked him where he belonged. The boy refused to tell, and Bech took him to the station-house, where he was locked up till Judge Palonbet opened his court in the morning. Judge Palonbet shrewdly suspected that so well-dressed and so bright a boy had remained out all night for no good, and sharply cross-questioned him. The boy reluctantly told a story that astonished the good-natured magistrate. Joseph denied that he had ever done any stealing himself, but said that his constant companions were eight boys, all as small as himself, who committed depredations every night. His eight confederates were, like himself, the sons of respectable, and in one or two instances, of wealthy, parents. Every night, by appointment, they met one whom he described as "a big boy," who is the leader of the gang. He refused to tell just where their place of rendezvous was, but admitted that it was somewhere on Central-avenue. At these meetings, small robberies and burglaries were planned, and each of the little fellows was assigned his night's work. It was generally to climb over the fan-lights of grocery stores and take whatever could be easily carried away. Robberies of this kind are frequent on the Heights. Scarcely a day passes without the Police being notified of losses thus incurred. To others, the duty of sneaking into open stores and tapping the tills was assigned. In one case a window-pane had been cut out and a little boy shoved through it by the "big boy" into a store. Joseph denied that the little boy employed on this occasion was himself. If any of the little party refused to do the bidding of their leader, he was "punched," as Joseph expressed it in court yesterday. He could not tell what the name of the big boy was, but he lived in West Hoboken. When the boys had committed their larcenies, they delivered their plunder to the leader, who in turn gave it to a receiver, living on the meadows at the foot of Cornelison-street, at the point known as the "White Planks." The boys occasionally received gifts of 10 cents from the receiver. Simon's description of this man, whose name he could not give, is a strong reminder of the Fagin of Dickens's "Oliver Twist." The lad said to the court that he was unable even to give the names of the little boys associated with him, but he could point out the homes of most of them. Judge Palonbet put Detective Douglas on the case, and an investigation that will bring the leader and the receiver to justice has been instituted.

MRS. LEAVITT'S VALUABLE RING.

Edward R. Stoutenburgh was placed on trial in the Essex County Sessions, before Judge McCarter, yesterday, on a charge of having taken a valuable diamond from a ring left with him as security for a loan, and replaced the stone with a comparatively valueless paste. The technical charge is embezzlement. Mrs. May Gardner Leavitt, a handsomely-dressed young lady of prepossessing appearance, to whom the diamond belonged, testified that she lives in West Orange. One day a young man named Dougherty, sent to her by her husband, was given the ring, and he took it away. Her husband had given the ring to Stoutenburgh as security for a loan. Stoutenburgh threatened to sell, and the money to redeem it was got from Mr. Freeman. Six weeks after witness had delivered the ring, at her husband's request, to the messenger, Mr. Freeman showed it to her. She saw at once that the stone had been taken out, and a paste valued at $4 put in. The original stone had been worth $1,500. Mr. Freeman sued her in a civil suit, and Stoutenburgh, who was a witness at the trial, testified that he had already discovered that the stone was not genuine. She had afterward received the missing diamond from the District Attorney. William Lindsley testified that one day last September he saw the ring on the hand of a girl named Lizzie Maloney, at Harry Hill's, in New-York. Stoutenburgh was there. She said it was Leavitt's ring. He saw the ring again on the girl's hand at the Revere House. She gave it to witness, who delivered it to Stoutenburgh. He had heard Stoutenburgh say that Leavitt's diamond was a beauty, and he would like to own it. The trial, which excites considerable attention in Newark because of the social standing of the parties, will probably last several days. Mr. Stoutenburgh is defended by William B. Guild; Samuel Kalisch assists in the prosecution.

THE DISTRESSED COUPLE.

Mr. Abraham Hazelius, who went away from his house, No. 51 West Twenty-first-street, on Wednesday, in a despondent mood, and who, it was feared, would attempt suicide while absent, returned at 11 P. M. on the same night. Shortly before that hour Detective Price, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, accompanied Mrs. Hazelius from her home in search of her missing husband. They met him in the street on his way to the house, smelling strongly of creosote. Fearing that Hazelius had swallowed some of the drug, the detective took him to the New-York Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had not taken any poison. Two small bottles of creosote were found in his pockets. The circumstances attending Hazelius's failure as the manager of an employment bureau were described in yesterday's TIMES. The unfortunate couple are utterly penniless. A few kind-hearted persons, whose attention was called to their condition through the report in THE TIMES, attended to their immediate wants yesterday. Hazelius's business career has been singularly unlucky.

SEVEN YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

A young man named Patrick McCormick was sentenced, yesterday, by Judge Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to imprisonment for seven years in State Prison for manslaughter in the second degree. McCormick, who earned a precarious livelihood by selling newspapers, got drunk, and, early in the morning of Nov. 5, 1879, entered the liquor-saloon of John Connery, at No. 184 Worth-street. Connery's son ordered him to leave, and he refused to go. Young Connery undertook to eject him, and in the struggle was stabbed twice by McCormick. Thomas Walsh, a person who was lounging in the saloon, went to Connery's aid, and McCormick stabbed him repeatedly, and he died two days later from the effect of the wounds. McCormick was indicted for murder in the second degree and for felonious assault upon Connery. His trial was begun yesterday. It became apparent that the testimony for the prosecution would not fully support the indictment, so Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted a plea of manslaughter in the second degree.

MR. STARIN'S DISCHARGED CLERK.

The case of alleged embezzlement, before Justice Patterson, in the Essex Market Police Court, in which Arthur H. Walkey made so ludicrous an exhibition of impertinence and self-importance, on Wednesday, was called up again yesterday. Walkey retired to the background and permitted Mr. James M. Patten, Mr. John H. Starin's assistant cashier, to make a new complaint. He charged that the prisoner, Horace Young, embezzled $50 collected for Mr. Starin, the Agent of the Bound Brook and Philadelphia Railroad Company, from H. B. Claflin & Co., for freight. Young denied the charge. He said this money was collected on Jan. 5, and, on going to Mr. Starin's office on the 7th he was discharged by Walkey, who offered him a check for $12 in payment of his salary. This he refused to accept, as $55 was due him. Nothing was said to him at that time about the money he was now accused of embezzling. Justice Patterson held him for further examination.

THE COMING BICYCLE RACE.

A 50-mile bicycle race for the amateur championship of America takes place on a track eight and one-half laps to the mile, at the Rink, Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, to-morrow evening, between Messrs. William M. Wright, Edward Johnson, and Joseph Lafon, of the Essex Bicycle Club; Charles Collier, of Philadelphia; John Timpson and J. S. Clark, of the New-York Bicycle Club; Healey, of the Chicago Bicycle Club; Samuel Pomeroy, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and George Graham, of this City. David Stanton, the champion and promoter of the contest, will present the winner with a silver cup, and to the second man a gold medal. Both prizes are now on exhibition at Tiffany's. The regulations as regards crowding and foul riding are very strict. Only two of the gentlemen who have entered have been the distance, but all are equally confident of success, and an excellent race may be looked for. William B. Curtis will act as referee.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. J. M. Schofield, of West Point, is at the St. James Hotel.

Earl Grosvenor, of England, and Bronson C. Rumsey, of Buffalo, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., and ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mayor F. O. Prince, of Boston; ex-Mayor J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, and George L. Miller, of Omaha, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia; ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., and John T. Raymond are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ST. LOUIS SAYS:

"Why, baby fairly screams for the 'Victor Baby Food.'" Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Washington, for Havana.—Dr. A. M. Toscano, John F. Cavanah, Mrs. M. G. Rolando, C. Rolando, D. Leede Miller, Miss E. May, C. Varona Sanchez, Miss Rafaela Rolando, Mrs. D. Leede Miller, E. M. Sands, F. T. Martin, Mrs. Bell Thomas, Frank Rolando, Miss M. Rolando, Miss N. J. Fagundus, Miss D. Eveling Hassall, Mrs. L. Holbrook, Dr. Andres Montes, M. Lilienthal, Albert Tower and son, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. E. A. Merritt, Jose O. Jimenez, Mr. and Mrs. Jose P. Sanda, E. M. Ramsworth, J. A. Roca, J. S. Wallace, J. K. Toppan, the Hon. John P. Mendez, John C. Adams, Pedro Riesgo, R. Vidal, Miss A. Bourdon, J. S. Klugkist, B. De la Riondo, Ramon Garcia, Mrs. J. K. Lee and son, Richard Turner, C. C. Brackett, Joseph Lyman, Pedro S. Torres, A. S. Alvarez, John Tillman, Victor Frank, Mr. Inworth, S. Pullman, M. H. Miles, Peter V. Fernandez, Austin W. Goodell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.—M. Gabriel, Wilhelm Strehl, Carl Landsee, Mrs. Anna Enger and child, Wilhelm Stock, Mrs. Wilhelmine Stock, Miss Anna Kuhn, Carl Wenst, Christopher Wolff, Friedric Odernheimer, Max Schmid, Mrs. Rebecca Schmid and child, Isedor Morath.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:47 | Sun sets.....5:41 | Moon sets.....2:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.....2:46 | Gov. Island.....3:35 | Hell Gate.....4:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, Kelly, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Watkins, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Acadia, (Br.,) Harenshenn, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Westphalia, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Norfolk, Tunnell, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Catherstone, (Br.,) Storey, Havana, J. S. Tucker & Co.; City of Washington, Timmermann, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Ships S. R. Weldon, (Br.,) Wright, Bremen, J. W. Parker & Co.; Marion, (Br.,) Tilley, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Wheatland, Patten, Boston, Parsons & Loud; J. J. B. (Br.,) Arowning, Pernambuco, George F. Bulley; Kong Sourre, (Norw.,) Hasseland, Darien, C. Tobias & Co.; J. S. Winslow, Morton, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Heimdal, (Norw.,) Forgeeland, Arlies, Spain, Beckmann, Oeslin & Co.; Fratelli Ancoso, (Ital.,) Arecco, Dublin, Attilio Gluniqo; Strideness, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Richmond, Beckmann, Oeslin & Co.; Luca, (Ital.,) Riserchio, Rivadeo and Vivero, Spain, John C. Seager; Giuseppa, (Ital.,) Ruffo, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Alma Barabina, (Ital.,) Castello, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Attilio Gluniqo; Solo, (Swed.,) Danneberg, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Pomona, (Br.,) Young, Port Maria, Jam., 6 ds., with fruit, &c., to G. Wessels.

Steam-ship Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Norfolk, Tunnell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Feb. 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, London Dec. 26, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Anchored on the Bar.

Bark Raffaele Ligure, (Ital.,) Masea, Newcastle Dec. 23, with coal to order—vessel to master.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Lanfare, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Leasson, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Ipswich Jan. 8, in ballast to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig L. F. Munson, Smith, Old Harbor 19 ds., with logwood to E. McD. Kirland.

Brig Robert Mowe, McLure, St. Pierre, Mart., 13 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Ada L. White, (of Portland,) White, Stragauns 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, fresh, N. W.; clear; at City Island, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Powhatan, for Gibraltar; Westphalia, for Hamburg; State of Indiana and Acadia, for Glasgow; City of Brussels, for Liverpool; City of London, for London; Atlas, for Kingston, Jam.; City of Washington and Wheatfield, for Havana; Manhattan, for Richmond; ships Peacemaker and Steinvora, for London; H. D. Metcalf, for Havre; barks Havdyst, for Leghorn; Boskva, for Lusrea; Maria, for Stettin; Farewell, for Antwerp, Konkordia, for Havre; Jose D. Bueno, for St. Jago; Georgie, for Pensacola; Beatrice, for Doboy; Wyo, for Richmond; Moland, for ——; brigs Maria, for Stettin; Cleta, for Belize; O. C. Clary and Harry and Aubrey, for Barbados; D. W. Hennessey, for Ponce; J. F. Merry, for Matanzas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Accrington, (Br.,) Christie, from Calcutta, which arr. 18th and anchored outside the bar, came up this P. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 19.—The steam-ship Carroll, from Boston, has arr. here.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sld. 18th inst., Harold, Capt. Knudsen; Osmo, Capt. Jacobsen, last two for Baltimore; Oneota.

Arr. 5th inst., Miletus; 10th inst., Soren Berner, latter at Stavenger, with cargo damaged; 14th inst., Armonia, *Kong Carl, Capt. Hendricksen; Lorena, Padosa,* Saranak; 15th inst., Adelante, Adele C., Florida, Capt. Marchese; 16th inst., Charlotta, Marietta; 18th inst., Camilla, Capt. Sorensen; Frisco, George A. Holt, Governor Langdon, Mary Whitridge, Melchior, latter off Dungeness; Princeton; 19th inst., Abbie B., Cosmopolita.

The steam-ship Dominion, (Br.,) Capt. Reed, from Portland Feb. 5, via Halifax, has arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Capt. Fox, sld. hence to-day for Boston.

Wei De Meyer's

CATARRH

CURE.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is unquestionably the only known Cure for this infectious malady. It is not merely a local relief, but a constitutional cure, by inoculative absorption, at any stage before Consumption sets in. It is the most important medical discovery since vaccination.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by Druggists, or delivered to any address, at $1 50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh is mailed free to anybody. D. B. Dewey & Co., Agents, No. 46 Dey-st., N. Y.

H. SCUDDER, AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MILITARY GOODS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 7 and 9 Greene-st., by order Mr. Francis Tomes, the balance of Messrs. FRANCIS TOMES & CO.'S MILITARY STOCK without reserve. All choice and desirable goods. Goods on exhibition morning of sale.

UNDERHILL & SCUDDER, Auctioneers.

Hon. Gilbert De La Matyr,

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at Cooper Institute, on IMPENDING IMPERIALISM AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE AND THE REPUBLIC. Hon. Peter Cooper will preside. Admission free. Ladies invited.

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